FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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REAGAN APPROVES ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS TEST

LD211113 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's decision to test an antisatellite weapon against targets in outer space has been a new challenge to the world public, which demands that the arms race on earth be ended and its spread to outer space be prevented. President Reagan has informed Congress that the tests are to begin soon. A "device" is to be launched from a high-altitude F-15 aircraft to destroy an obsolete American satellite. Then an antisatellite weapon will be launched against a specially designed space craft with instruments on board launched into a near-earth orbit. The instruments are to send back to earth data about the results of the contact of the strike weapon with that craft.

Addressing a press conference held after the report was issued about the notification by the President of the Congress about the upcoming tests, White House deputy press secretary stressed that apart from the tests named by the President, additional ones were to be held this year.

The President motivated by the "national security interests of the USA" his decision marking the start of a practical implementation of the large-scale programme for a militarisation of outer space, which was announced earlier and dubbed the "star wars" programme. Representatives of the administration made recourse also to other false justifications in an attempt to impress on the U.S. public that the antisatellite weapon tests will contribute towards progress of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, which the USA, as it stated, is determined to carry on.

The Reagan administration's decision to conduct the first antisatellite weapon test in outer space has touched off a wave of criticism in the country.

Why this test is being held precisely now that talks on arms control are under way and both countries are preparing for the summit meeting, the CBS television company inquires. In its opinion, the tests will meet with growing opposition in Congress. The Reagan administration has passed this decision despite the USSR's call for a ban on such tests, the NBC stresses.

The obvious irrelevance of the administration's arguments that anti-satellite weapon tests are necessary to eliminate the so-called lag of the USA from the Soviet Union in that field, is pointed out by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. The newspaper stresses that the USA was the first to start developing and deploying this type of weapon. Way back in the fifties, the U.S. Air Force department implemented the "saint" programme to investigate into methods of interception and destruction of satellites. In the early sixties, the USA deployed anti-satellite weapons on Kwajalein and Johnston Islands in the Pacific, using Nine, Zeus and Thor rockets as boosters.

It is incredible that the U.S. Administration can attest that it is negotiating in good faith at the Soviet-American talks on arms control while it explicitly asserts that it is opposed to a ban on the testing and deployment of space weapons, said S. Keeny, executive director of the Arms Control Association. The decision on conducting anti-satellite systems signals the start of an escalation of the space weapon race, he stressed.

Local observers stressed that the U.S. Administration announced its decision to launch a space weapons race right after the USSR proposed that the question of "international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarisation" be included into the agenda of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST SHOWS 'FLAGRANT CONTEMPT'

LD201905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The nuclear test explosion carried out by the United States on 18 August has provoked a wave of indignation throughout the world. At the microphone with a commentary on the latest news is the author Kim Gerasimov.

[Gerasimov] In the words of the venerable American observer, James Reston, the present Washington administration's approach to policy is based on it being more important to instill fear than trust. If that is the case, then the administration has doubtlessly achieved new great success in its policy, as its actions are capable of inspiring fear even in America's friends for their lack of responsibility. For a good half of August, mankind lived without nuclear test explosions. Moreover, it even experienced a certain hope that perhaps there would never again be such explosions at all.

As you know, the moratorium on any nuclear explosions, announced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, came into force on 6 August for the period up to 1 January of next year. Our country announced that it is ready to observe this moratorium even longer if the United States joins in. Washington -- and everyone knows this as well -- hastened to declare that the Soviet proposal was unacceptable. Nevertheless, the very fact that the United States did not carry out any explosions for some time after 6 August raised a certain degree of hope among the international public. Suddenly good sense prevails in Washington after all, suddenly they are paying attention to the view of the majority of mankind after all.

These hopes became null and void on 18 August. It turned out that Washington was just preparing for the next series of tests, which began on 18 August with an underground nuclear explosion at the proving ground in Nevada. The explosion in Nevada was legitmately perceived by the world as a signal of the United States' refusal to embark on the path leading to winding down the nuclear arms race. After all, halting tests would put an end to the development of new types of nuclear weapons as well as to the testing of the reliability of already existing ones; this in turn would lead to a sharp acceleration in the aging process of accumulated nuclear reserves. Favorable conditions would be created for achieving an agreement on halting nuclear tests and for progress towards the liquidation of nuclear weapons altogether. There would be the prospect for mankind, finally, to escape the curse that has been hanging over it for 40 years now, since the American bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Washington, however, preferred not to take advantage of the chance offered it by the Soviet initiative to assist in a decisive improvement of the political climate on earth. In international relations it continues to bank not on trust, but on fear. It continues to show flagrant contempt for the interests of the whole of mankind, and the explosion in Nevada reminds one of this.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES MORATORIUM, U.S. REACTION

PM201131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "What We Offer Is Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions from 6 August 1985 and our readiness to extend the moratorium deadline beyond this year if the United States reciprocates are currently an effective element in forming the international climate on our planet.

The USSR's new peace initiative opens up broad prospects for averting the threat of war -- a cause common to all mankind. "What we are offering," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed in answer to questions put by a TASS correspondent, "is a real opportunity to stop the further buildup of nuclear arsenals and really set about resolving the task of reducing and ultimately eliminating them."

The path from halting nuclear explosions to completely eliminating nuclear weapons is a long and difficult one. But it is a direct path. After all, the nuclear era began from just such "test" explosions -- at first, on 16 July 1945, in a remote American desert, and subsequently, on 6 and 9 August, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the "experiment" was carried out on no less than hundreds of thousands of people. Since then the echo of nuclear explosions has rumbled across the planet, bringing closer that point beyond which lies the bottomless abyss of thermonuclear conflict.

The honest and open move by the Soviet Union in declaring a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions offers the opportunity to push back that point indefinitely and remove it from the people's future. The specific, one might say, physically perceptible peace-loving action by our country makes it possible today, right now, to slow down and subsequently stop the nuclear arms race.

We have also set a date, 1 January, prior to which our country will not carry out a single nuclear explosion. That is the day on which International Peace Year, which is being held in accordance with a UN decision, starts. And is really could become a year of peace, a year without nuclear explosions, if our example of goodwill is followed by the United States and then by the other states possessing nuclear weapons.

Moratoriums are not, of course, an end in themselves. They can only be the first steps toward concluding an international treaty on the general and complete banning of nuclear weapons tests -- the first, albeit very important, steps. And that is precisely why these steps must be taken. Otherwise, what kind of general, joint progress toward halting improvements in nuclear arsenals and eliminating nuclear weapons can there be?!

The Soviet Union has also taken other steps, on other fronts of the struggle against thermonuclear danger. There is the unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. There is the moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space (so long as other states follow our example), which has now been in force for 2 years. There is the moratorium on deploying Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe that were prompted by American actions.

But the Soviet Union's peace initiatives are not to everyone's liking in the West. The opponents of a halt to nuclear tests include the military concerns, which are feverishly working the seam of nuclear and space arms that is golden for them but lethal to mankind. The opponents of a halt to the modernization of nuclear arms include the Pentagon, which is thirsting for military superiority over the USSR. Both the former and the latter have embraced those politicians obsessed with the "idea" of social revenge and "rolling back socialism."

Is it any wonder that they gave a hostile reception to the Soviet proposal? Is it any wonder that instead of a serious and constructive approach to our peace initiative they prefer to produce fables about the "Soviets' perfidy" and seek "counterarguments" designed for one thing alone -- to justify, maintain, and build up the arms race?

In brief, the attitude in Washington to the new Soviet initiative gives no grounds for optimism.

The impression is even being created that the people on the banks of the Potomac are concerned not with seeking ways to eliminate the thermonuclear danger but with looking for pretexts to abandon cooperation aimed at ensuring peace.

The position is not new. The United States, along with its allies, adopted it back in 1955 when the Soviet Union appealed to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons to assume a commitment to end the testing of such weapons. The West has held to that position for 30 years now.

But the world public's broad and approbatory response to the Soviet Union's moratorium and the appeal to the United States to follow our example shows that the world expects a different attitude from the United States to the Soviet initiative.

That is also shown by the Week of Action for banning nuclear weapons and of solidarity with the victims of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which ended 13 August and was held in response to a WPC appeal. In tens of thousands of antiwar actions held throughout the Soviet Union our people expressed full approval for the decision to end all nuclear explosions and supported the appeal addressed to Washington to respond to the Soviet initiative in kind.

The wave of demands on Washington to respond to Moscow's voice of good will is broadening and growing in all countries. By no means least of all in the United States itself. And this is natural: The path proposed by the Soviet Union toward strengthening strategic stability and peace on earth not only does not contradict the U.S. people's interests but actually serves those interests to exactly the same extent as it serves the interests of the Soviet people and of all other peoples of our planet. Because the threat of thermonuclear conflict knows neither "outcasts" nor "chosen nations." The elimination of this threat is in the common interest. And is a common obligation.

BOVINCRITICIZES U.S. REJECTION OF MORATORIUM

PM210835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Unfounded Arguments"]

[Text] The new initiative of the Soviet Union, which has introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions and urged the United States to associate itself to this action, has been welcomed with approval in the world. "...The only important event in the sphere of arms control since the signing of the SALT II Treaty," was how Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll, retired, assistant director of the Defense Information Center in Washington, assessed the Soviet decision. And that is what many people believe, both in the United States and beyond.

Official Washington has treated the Soviet proposal differently. Without lengthy consideration the U.S. leadership has resolutely said "no." And it has backed up this "no" with one more nuclear explosion. Why? Justifying their stance, the Americans cite a number of factors. Let's take a look at these factors.

But first a few words about the thrust and history of the issue.

Nuclear weapons tests resolve several basic tasks: the creation of new types of nuclear bombs and warheads, the improvement of existing types of nuclear weapons, selective control over the quality and reliability of stockpiled munitions, and checking the survival rate of combat equipment and various types of installations.

It is not hard to understand that the reciprocal renunciation of tests and their prohibition would seriously complicate the modernization and buildup of nuclear arsenals, reduce the pace of the arms race, and promote the emergence of an atmosphere increasing the chances of success for disarmament talks.

Much has been done on the path to the total cessation of nuclear explosions. The treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water was signed 5 August 1963. Some 111 states are its signatories. On 3 July 1974, the USSR and the United States signed a treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, which set an upper "threshold" for the yield of underground explosions: 150 kilotons. On 28 May 1976, the Soviet-U.S. treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes was signed. Although Washington has refused to ratify the two treaties, in practice the restriction on yield is being observed.

On 13 July 1977, trilateral talks began between the USSR, the United States, and Britain with a view to preparing and concluding a treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. Almost all of its clauses were successfully agreed on. But after the 12th round of talks, 6-14 November 1980, the Americans, citing the new administration's desire to consider the situation, took "time out." On 27 July 1982, R. Reagan officially announced the U.S. refusal to resume the talks. On 29 March 1983, the United States suggested revising the control provisions envisaged by the 1974 and 1976 treaties. The Soviet Union saw no need to revise carefully honed and signed documents. The matter rested there.

Now let's return to the motivation for the U.S. refusal to accept the Soviet proposal.

First: It is hard to believe the "Russians." The Soviet Union, Washington says, announced a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests in 1958 and then violated it.

Let's investigate. The USSR suspended nuclear weapons tests as of 31 March 1958, making the duration of the moratorium conditional on the Western powers' response. On 22 August, the United States associated itself with the suspension of tests and later so did Britain. But, as early as 1 December 1959, U.S. President D. Eisenhower officially rejected the moratorium, declaring that the United States considered itself "Free to resume nuclear weapons tests." In February 1960, France began nuclear tests. In this situation and for perfectly understandable reasons, the USSR was obliged to announce the resumption of tests 30 August 1961. So it is not a question here of the Soviet Union breaking its word but of the Western powers in fact ignoring the Soviet initiative.

Second: What point is there, Washington argues, in agreeing to halt nuclear weapons tests if there are now 100 percent reliable, agreed methods of control capable of detecting violations of a potential accord, especially since the Soviet Union, in violating the 1974 treaty, "obviously" exploded devices with a yield of over 150 kilotons? The Americans need that little word "obviously" to protect themselves from charges of outright and deliberate lying. We are not making a statement, they say, we have no convincing report, we "merely" suspect. By refusing to conduct talks on improving control procedures, the Soviet Union is allegedly creating the ground for these suspicions.

This is called shifting the blame onto the innocent. It was the Americans' position which blocked the creation of systems to control the limitations and halting of nuclear tests. If Washington had ratified the 1974 treaty, the sides would long since have exchanged geological and geophysical descriptions of launch sites and testing grounds. Just as special calibrated explosions for tuning seismic apparatus would long since have been carried out.

If Washington had not broken off the trilateral talks at precisely the moment when their participants had reached the final stretch, the international exchange of seismic data would already have been organized. A legal basis would also have been established for verifications on the spot. But there is none of that. And there is none of that because, I repeat, the Americans crossed out their signature to one treaty and refused to even contemplate the other.

Control, including national and international measures of verification, is a necessary and useful business. Its task is to guarantee the detection of any deviation of importance in the military-strategic respect by either side from the "threshold" commitments it has assumed. The USSR and the United States both have sufficient potential to resolve this task. Indeed, in assessing the recent Soviet proposal, we should bear in mind that it is easier to control the total cessation of nuclear explosions than to keep track of whether the yield of an explosion has exceeded the stipulated threshold.

Of course, the competent U.S. departments understand that. And if the moaning about control continues, if complaints continue about the "obviously" perfidious "Russians," then it is in no way because teleseismic apparatus and methods are letting them down. It is their lack of political will that is letting them down.

Third: America, Washington asserts, cannot accept the Soviet proposal because the USSR is outstripping the United States in developing and modernizing nuclear weapons. We will overtake the "Russians" and then we'll talk about a moratorium.

That really is outright misleading of the public. Since 1945 the United States, not counting the recent explosion, has carried out 765 nuclear weapons tests. At least one-third more than the Soviet Union. Elementary logic dictates that given this correlation of tests, multiplied by the United States' existing level of scientific-technical potential, the Americans could hardly be "lagging." It is futile for them to feign poverty. It is not serious.

Fourth: First of all, Washington "argues," it is necessary to seek disarmament, arms reduction, and not to waste time and nerves on resolving a relatively secondary task. If we halt tests while retaining present nuclear missile arsenals, the world will not become calmer and more secure.

The Americans are dissembling. Experience has shown how complex and thorny the path to disarmament is. It is easier and simpler -- and experience has also shown this -- to agree on halting tests. After all, we nearly have agreed already!

A bilateral moratorium indeed fails to resolve the main task. In asserting this the Americans are making no big discovery. But it would create favorable conditions for preparing an international treaty on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. It would help to form those elements of trust without which the Geneva talks are so agonizingly difficult.

Fifth: The halting of nuclear weapons tests, especially for a long time, would lead to the easing of U.S. nuclear might. It would be virtually impossible to create new types of nuclear charges. Modernization would be sharply delayed. The verification of the reliability of already created nuclear weapons stockpiles would become impossible.

That is all true. But it is true not only for the United States but for the USSR. There would be a mutual and symmetrical weakening of military might. That would seem a good thing....

But a good thing only for those who are really and sincerely seeking to ease military rivalry and to strengthen strategic stability, and achieve disarmament. And it is the Washington politicans' sincerity which causes me the greatest doubts. They need ever new nuclear explosions because they need new weapons, on earth and in space. They do not want to stop the conveyor belts producing nuclear arms. That's the whole point. That is the reason why Americans fear a moratorium like the devil fears incense.

The U.S. Administration is probably offended when the sincerity of its intentions is questioned. How is that? The White House will say; we even invited a group of Soviet experts to the testing range in Nevada, let them come, let them bring any instruments to monitor the yield of the nuclear explosions.

Thanks for the kind invitation, of course. But we want to stop tests. And the presence of Soviet observers would be a type of "blessing" for the U.S. program for continuing tests. Where is the political sense in that? We cannot see it.

I do not rule out the possibility that the supporters of continuing nuclear explosions will formulate "sixth" or "seventh" points of further argument. Interests generate argument. But they do not guarantee its quality. "Arguments against banning tests are so unpersuasive," THE BALTIMORE SUN wrote a few days ago, "that the thought arises: Do they exist at all? They are based on the pernicious belief that a wide-scale arms race can safeguard sincerity." There is nothing to be said against that.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MAKES TEST BAN APPEAL

LD201719 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- Follows full text of Soviet parliamentarians' address:

"An address by the Parliamentary Group of the USSR to the members of parliament of the countries of the world:

"The Parliamentary Group of the USSR, feeling profound concern over the ongoing nuclear arms race, is calling on the parliamentarians of other countries actively to press for an end to further build-up of nuclear arsenals and to further sophistication of nuclear weapons.

"Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is known to have announced the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to discontinue any nuclear explosions from August 6, this year. The moratorium is intended for the period ending on January 1, 1986. But it will remain in effect longer than that if the United States of America for its part will refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions.

"This bold action of the Soviet Union has manifested the Soviet people's will for peace and their determination through practical deeds to promote the lessening of the nuclear threat and ultimately full elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere".

"By introducing the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Soviet Union was the first to take a practical step. If the United States follows suit, a bilateral moratorium will be set. Such a moratorium could serve as a stimulating example to the other nuclear powers as well.

"It is obvious that complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon testing is now acquiring particular topicality. Because the tests are conducted in order to create ever new types of nuclear weapons and to sophisticate the already existing ones. If there are no tests, the nuclear arms race will be slowed down and will subsequently become impossible altogether.

"The nuclear arms race is fraught with tremendous dangers for the future of the entire world civilization. It is conducive to higher tension in the international arena and to an increase in the war threat, siphoning off colossal intellectual and material resources from creative goals".

"Therefore, a ban on nuclear tests is the cause which involves the interests of all states and peoples. An attitude towards this matter is the indicator of the intentions of states and of the trend of their political courses. In this matter no one should be a detached observer.

"The duty of the parliamentarians of all countries -- nuclear and non-nuclear, big and small ones -- is to take a clear stand against a continuation of nuclear weapon testing. This is required by the interests of all the peoples. The parliamentarians, remembering the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, should pool their efforts to secure that nuclear ashes never fall out on the earth again.

"Coming forward with this address, the Parliamentary Group of the USSR hopes that all parliamentarians will declare resolutely for complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon testing and in support of steps which lead to this goal".

ISRAELYAN: USSR READY FOR TEST-BAN TALKS

LD201239 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 20 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions, starting from August 6, 1985, is in the focus of attention at the Disarmament Conference. Delegations of the socialist countries, several non-aligned nations, for instance, India, Mexico, Burma and Pakistan welcomed the USSR's constructive step.

The head of the Mexican delegation, Nobel Prize Winner Garcia Robles appealed to the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear blasts, announced by the Soviet Union, and thus create a necessary situation for a successful holding of talks on a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons tests. Czechoslovakia's representative Milos Vejvoda, speaking at the conference today, stressed that the problem of banning nuclear testing should be resolved without delay.

The prohibition of nuclear tests by all countries around the world would be a radical decision, since it will put a serious obstacle in the way of the development, testing and perfection of new types and systems of nuclear weaponry, and thus slow down and ultimately reduce to nought the race of nuclear armaments.

The United States' representative alone opposed the moratorium at the conference. His attempts to cast aspersions on the USSR's clear-cut position received a befitting rebuff from many delegations. It was noted at the conference, specifically, that available national technical means are quite sufficient for exercising control over nuclear tests.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, said in his speech that the USSR is ready to sit down any moment without delay at the negotiating table with a view to concluding as soon as possible a treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests for all times, without advancing any preconditions.

The USSR is prepared to conduct these talks in any form, noted the Soviet delegation's statement, that would be acceptable to the other side, either within the framework of the tripartite talks or multilateral negotiations at the Disarmament Conference. The USSR actually tabled for consideratin to the Disarmament Conference basic provisions of a corresponding agreement. Jointly with the other socialist countries it submitted to the conference a mandate of a special committee envisaging the holding of practical negotiations.

LATE REPORT: POLITICAL OBSERVER ON SPACE TESTS

LD211235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Washington has announced the United State's decision to begin combat tests of anti-satellite weapons in space very soon. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Druzhinin:

Thus the practical implementation of the so-called "star wars" program proclaimed by President Reagan in March last year begins. Hitherto, representatives of Reagan's administration, patently attempting to mislead the public, have presented the matter as if this program were restricted to harmless and completely safe scientific research developmental work. The White House was even indignant at the words "star wars," and asserted that a certain Strategic Defense Initiative was what was intended.

Now, when the Pentagon is on the point of launching anti-satellite weapons for strike purposes into space, it must finally be clear to all that Washington is thinking not about defense, but about turning space into a sort of bridgehead for delivering a first strike on other countries. One cannot fail to turn attention to the fact that the United States has announced the decision to start combat testing of weapons in space literally 3 days after the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations a proposal to examine a complex of measures and principles of international cooperation in the peaceful development of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization, at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. The implementation of these measures would preclude the transformation of space into a military testing range and would create the necessary conditions so that space would be put to the service of peace, security, economic, and social progress; and not that of militarism.

However, the United States has once again shown that such a path is not to its liking, having responded to the Soviet program for the peaceful use of space with practical steps to realize Reagan's "star wars" program.

What could the consequences of these steps by Washington be? It is clear that, having started testing anti-satellite strike weapons, the Pentagon will increase the scale and pace of tests. Appetite, as they say, comes during eating. Thus completely real threats arise of space being transformed into the arena for a new twist in the arms race spiral. The preconditions arise for a further intensification of international tension. However, if one thinks about the immediate, tactical -- so to speak -- aims of the United States, then surely it would be logical to suppose that the decision to start combat testing of weapons in space is evidently timed to coincide with the third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks which are to begin in September in Geneva.

The impression is created that certain circles of the Washington administration are counting on conducting these talks from a position of strength and using them as a screen for hiding U.S. military preparations. However, if such an aim really is being set, then someone in Washington should remember and seriously give thought to the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev about the fact that the program for militarization of space, which the United States is implementing, is like a blank wall barring the way to the achievement of an accord in Geneva.

LATE REPORT: CHERNYSHEV ON U.S. SPACE TESTS

LD211448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military observer, writes:

R. Reagan, U.S. President, has officially announced the decision to carry out combat tests of antisatellite weapons, targeted on objects in space. Thus, Washington is taking yet another practical step along the path of preparing a wide-scale militarization of space.

The antimissile defense system with space-based elements as contemplated by Washington, and antisatellite weapons, are to become the material basis for the concept of "star wars" which, in its turn, is an integral part of the American strategy of first nuclear strike.

The irresponsible nature of such policy is particularly glaring if contrasted with the USSR's peace initiatives.

The introduction by the USSR on 6 August this year of the moratorium on nuclear testing met with positive reaction throughout the world. Washington hastened to react to this concrete, tangible measure, which is to serve the cause of slowing down and subsequent halting of the nuclear arms race, true to fashion, by carrying out a new series of nuclear explosions.

The Soviet unilateral moratorium on being the first to take antisatellite weapons into space has been in force since 1983. The USSR has just proposed that question "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Assimilation of Space under Conditions of its Nonmilitarization," be included on the agenda of the 40th UN General Assembly session. And again the "answer" sounded from Washington -- we are urgently starting military experiments in space.

The realistic, commonsense assessment of such "answers" is clear: All these practical actions being carried out by Washington are an open challenge to the world community, a deliberate demonstration of the American leadership's utter disinclination to embark on curtailing the arms race and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and a confirmation of its warlike plans, which threaten humanity.

At the same time, it is amazing and astounding that someone in Washington apparently thinks that the rest of the world is composed of simpletons capable of swallowing and digesting any propagandistic soup prepared according to White House recipes.

At whom is aimed, for example, the "passage" stating that supposedly the United States "is honestly making efforts" at the Geneva talks to conclude an agreement on "severe limitations on antisatellite weapons"? First, as is known, the United States is making absolutely no such efforts. Second, it should, in general, not simply be "restrictions," even though "severe," but a total ban on such weapons and destruction of those already in existence. This is exactly what is being proposed by the Soviet Union, proceeding from the interests of the whole of humanity.

In the words of the White House representative, the United States "needs an antisatellite potential." What for? It turns out "for rebuffing the Soviet threat." But in more specific terms it is for the destruction of Soviet satellites, which carry no threat at all, but are intended to warn of a nuclear missile attack on the Soviet Union. Where is the logic here? There is none, of course. It is the simplest card sharp's trick.

Right from the start of the space era, the United States has had ambitions for near-earth space, dreaming of turning it into a bridgehead for aggressive wars. It began working on ideas for the use of anti-satellite systems as long ago as 1956. Since then, large-scale work has been carried out on the "Bambi" and "Saint" plans for the creation of interceptor satellites. Anti-satellite complexes have been deployed on the islands of Kwajalein and Johnston in the Pacific. Numerous rockets have been launched to intercept target satellites.

Seven years of work has gone into the ASAT anti-satellite system now being tested. Last year, the system was tested twice against imaginary targets in space. And now Washington intends to start using it to hit real targets in near-earth space -- to begin with, a redundant U.S. satellite -- and then, specially designed spacecraft which will transmit to earth information about the results of the test.

It is noteworthy that these special pieces of equipment are capable of changing their temperature, imitating various types of Soviet satellites. How cynical can one get to assert that all this is being done in order to avert "damage to the U.S. national security," and even to "facilitate progress" at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

Apparently, the U.S. Administration ought to be reminded that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on being the first to put anti-satellite weapons in space remains in force for as long as other states, the United States included, refrain from introducing into space any type of anti-satellite weapons. The peoples will place responsibility for the start of an arms race in space on those who are ready to commence dangerous experiments in near-earth space.

LATE REPORT: ASAT TESTING CONTRADICTS TREATIES

LD210354 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] The United States is to conduct in the nearest future a combat testing of an anti-satellite strike weapon in close to earth space. This has been announced by a White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan is resting. According to news agencies the missile will be launched from an F-15 fighter-bomber and targeted at an orbiting satellite. The decision of the U.S. Administration to conduct such testings marks the beginning of the practical implementation of the American "star wars" program. It runs counter to an international treaty on the principles of using space, a treaty signed by the United States. The decision of the Reagan administration also runs counter to the Soviet-American treaty on limiting anti-missile defense systems.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

The following correction pertains to the item subtitled "Soviet Contribution to Peace" published in the 19 August Soviet Union Daily Report, p AA3, fourth paragraph, line three:

...at creating and deploying space offensive weapons ... (changing word "developing" to "deploying")

The following correction pertains to the same item continued on p AA5, last paragraph, line two:

...conference, in which, among others, states with a ... (adding "among others")

SOVIET SCIENTISTS FAIL TO APPEAR AT NUCLEAR SEMINAR

AU200822 Paris AFP in English 0819 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Erice, Sicily, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Soviet scientists scheduled to attend the 5th international seminar on nuclear war were missing from yesterday's opening ceremony attended by British, Chinese and American delegates.

The high-powered Soviet team expected included two Nobel Prize winners and three vice-presidents of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Their absence caused some surprise at the seminar as the organiser, physicist Antonio Zichichi from the CERN [European Nuclear Research] Institute, Geneva, was not warned. He hoped yesterday that the Soviet delegation might only have been delayed.

But Professor Edward Teller, the "father" of the U.S. "star wars" project, told delegates that the absence might be linked with the recent mysterious disappearance in Madrid on April 1 of one of the Soviet Union's most brilliant scientists, Vladimir Aleksandrov, 44.

Professor Teller said: "I asked well-informed people whether he was in the United States and I was told he was not. I do not even know if he is still alive."

Dr. Aleksandrov, who attended the last Erice seminar, was known as the "father" of the "nuclear winter" theory as he was the first scientist to report that a nuclear conflict would cause a catastrophic freeze on earth.

Last year he signed a memorandum with American and Soviet delegates urging joint East-West collaboration on major research programmes.

MOSCOW TV PRESENTS DOCUMENTARY ON TASS

LD181219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0915 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Documentary film entitled: "TASS Correspondents Report," produced by the Lennauchfilm Studios in 1985 and presented by unidentified announcer, with credits listed as follows: script by V. Vendelovskiy and B. Chekhonin; directed by V. Vendelovskiy; main cameraman D. Kovalenko; cameramen Ye. Golubev, A. Ignatenko, and V. Grinev; editor N. Serebryakova; consultant S. Losev, TASS director general; montage specialist E. Dunayevskaya; sound producer E. Manukyan; director of camera crew L. Tsvetkova]

[Text] [Presenter] For 40 years Europe has lived without war, but war in one or other part of the planet shows the world its terrible face. [Video shows World War II tanks and field guns, with monuments to fallen, in memorial gardens] Any local conflict may grow into a world conflagration today. Goodneighborliness and trust between peoples depend to a great extent on honest and principled news about events taking place in the world today.

The TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION, TASS, works on behalf of peace. Information plays a huge part in the communist upbringing of the people, in forming public opinion, and correctly guiding the Soviet people in questions of the internal and foreign policy of the party and the state, and in the struggle against hostile ideology.

Together with the republican news agencies, TASS makes up the country's unified news system. The main flow of foreign news enters the agency's electronic memory 24 hours a day from TASS' own correspondents, accredited in 126 countries. The incoming news is immediately transmitted to the editorial offices of 4,000 Soviet newspapers and magazines, and to radio and television. In 8 languages it is passed on to 600 of the largest agencies and clients, and television and radio companies in 93 countries of the world. Since the very first days of its existence, TASS has been a commentator, observer, and analyst, striving not only to report, but explain one fact or another to the broad masses in intelligible language and clear form.

The TASS correspondent is obliged to have at his disposal extensive and multifaceted knowledge, to be fluent in foreign languages, to know the ways and customs and the political life of the country he is in, and must be able in all circumstances to set forth efficiently and precisely the essence of events as they take place. TASS correspondents react in a politically mature, combat manner, with Leninist astuteness and flexibility, to all the most important phenomena of life, and to attacks by their ideological opponents.

Truthful and objective coverage of events in Afghanistan, stated Babrak Karmal, the head of state, to German Baykov, a TASS correspondent, aids the Afghan people in their struggle for independence and the territorial integrity of the country, and assists the development and strengthening of the traditional friendship between our peples. [Video shows Karmal seated at table, talking to Baykov] From TASS reports the world learns the truth about Afghanistan. [Video shows footage of military parade, with fly-past glimpsed of two single-engine jet fighters with swept-back wings; BM -1 APC's, one towing an antiaircraft gun, with crews saluting; Karmal reviewing parade; marchers with banners; folk-dancers; Baykov in crowd]

Recently the TASS department in Kabul was fired on by mercenaries. German Baykov was saved by a lucky chance. Only a second before the attack, a telephone rang in the corridor. As Baykov got up and left the room, an explosive bullet took off the back of his chair. That day he reported from Kabul: The people of Afghanistan are building a new life, but it is also a fact that Washington and international reaction are doing their utmost to hamper this peaceful toil. The threads of conspiracies against the young Republic are being spun night and day in the U.S. Embassy. [Video shows U.S. crest and plaque identifying embassy, to accompaniment of menacing music]

Sensing its impending death-agony, the counterrevolution tries to escape with the aid of transatlantic injections of cash and military equipment. Satellite communications and electronics, which have raised the efficiency of the transmission of reports until it is almost instantaneous, have made information a sharp ideological weapon. This is why imperialism is in a hurry, and utilizes forgeries, distortions of the truth, and appeals for violence. Kill the Reds! Arrange acts of sabotage! The subversive leaflets and brochures prepared by the CIA's stooges demand . These contain torrents of slander, filth, disinformation, and hatred of the young republic, its government, and its people. [Video shows Baykov talking to Afghan army officer who displays a table covered with documents and some office equipment] Kill with these weapons! The champions of human rights, the enemies of the Afghan revolution, have flung wide the doors of their arsenals for the terrorists. [Video shows Afghan soldiers and large numbers of antique-looking rifles and ammunition on tables with captured mortars nearby]

On 14 April the TASS correspondent met in prison condemned mercenaries and dushmans who only recently were raping, pillaging, and murdering.

Seized by the people, they are compelled to recount in detail where, how, and by whom they were instructed in sabotage, refined methods of killing and torture, and the collection of information which is classified as state secrets. This man lost his arm voluntarily, for the promise of officer's rank and high pay. [Video shows prisoner with no left arm who demonstrates how he can strip down a Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifle] This is how the Pakistani Special Branch [last two words in English] military intelligence, a branch of the CIA, tries to camouflage its agents as cripples.

The proteges of the CIA made Rysof Qudus, a criminal and recidivist, the ringleader of two bands at once. This murderer has on his conscience over 30 proven crimes against the republic. His hands are steeped to the elbows in the blood of dozens of completely innocent people. The Afghan people routed his bands and sentenced the killer to death. [Video shows prisoner under guard]

International reaction will stop at nothing to intimidate Soviet journalists, who are the witnesses to, and exposers of, their crimes. They blew up the TASS office in Damascus. Orestov, a correspondent, was thrown out of the building and received a concussion. They tormented Ruslan Knyazev, an eyewitness to the events leading to the death of Salvador Allende, the Chilean president. Three times Yuriy Kachinskiy, a TASS correspondent, was led out to be shot by the Pol-Potists, who demanded that he renounce the truth he was telling the world. But he did not waver, even under the muzzles of the submachineguns.

Washington pays its hirelings by the job. Its paysheets set out the price for every crime, for a blown-up bridge, a knocked-out armored vehicle, a murdered teacher, a soldier, a mullah, an activist. [Video shows convoy of heavy trucks, including Soviet tankers on mountain road, with escort of BMD's emerging from tunnel; infantrymen, parked army trucks, and BTR-60 APC's guard the road and tunnel exit; vehicles move slowly past wreckage of burned-out trucks; long convoys of tankers at standstill on road; aerial views of other stretches of road, with trucks in convoy, and of a wrecked road-bridge across a river; wrecked fuel-tankers burning beside mountain road, as BTR-60 APC drives past] The price of the life and spilled blood of many tens of thousands of people, who wished for peace for their long-suffering homeland, is itemized in the CIA's paysheets. The fanatics are continuing to pay the wages for crimes according to this monstrous tariff. The terrible truth about these crimes must become the property of all, and evoke indignation and protests.

April 15: TASS -- After blowing up a convoy of tankers with fuel for the inhabitants of Kabul, the counterrevolution, over its mouthpiece, the Voice of America, puts out slanders about supposed nonobservance by the Soviet Union of delivery of petroleum products to Afghanistan. [Video shows bus driving past wreckage of aforementioned tankers]

Kabul, 16 April, TASS -- The scale of the undeclared war by the U.S. imperialists against Afghanistan keeps growing. Today the United States is openly feverishly expanding the terrorist training of Afghan dushmans on its territory. [Video shows stills of vehicle convoys on mountain roads, vehicles burning and burned truck cab; still of STERN magazine front cover showing photograph of helmeted soldier holding machinegun; clip of medical post where Soviet soldiers are tending wounded men]

Kabul, 17 April, TASS -- The fanatics trained in CIA camps have committed another monstrous crime against the Afghan people. In the center of the Afghan capital, during the showing of a children's film in the Ariana cinema, they exploded a powerful bomb.

Six children were killed and 32 seriously wounded, many of whom will remain crippled for life. [Video shows brief clip of TASS correspondent Baykov in a train; crowd in smoke-filled street, young people in blood-spattered clothing being led away, dead or wounded children being carried away -- pictures accompanied by sounds of wailing sirens and screaming]

Kabul, 18 April, TASS -- Another two children have died of the wounds they received in the explosion at the Ariana cinema carried out the day before by the counter-revolution. The terrorists have been captured. [Video shows wounded, blood-spattered children being tended by medics]

German Baykov has been working for TASS for 25 years. His reports came via the newspapers and the television screens into our homes from Libya. He witnessed the events in Iran. He transmitted reports from Pakistan when Ziaul Haq was carrying out his coup d'etat and when he hanged Prime Minister Bhutto who had quite legally come to power as a result of a general election, but who was not to Washington's liking. Today, in these days of difficulty for Afghanistan, German Baykov is waging his own battle, too, with his impassioned words of truth in this hotspot of the planet.

[Video shows correspondent Baykov interviewing an Afghan man; recorded in vernacular with Russian translation superimposed] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. I, Sa'id Afghani, chairman of an Ulema council, would like to state that in the DRA Islam is not in danger. The danger that threatens Afghanistan and Islam comes from the imperialist states. The imperialists and the counterrevolution are using the Islamic factor to deceive the Afghan people and involve them in an undeclared, fratricidal war. Imperialism is carrying out bloody, anti-Islamic acts in a refined way not only in Afghanistan, but in many other Muslim countries as well, such as Lebanon. [end recorded interview]

[Presenter] The TASS office in Beirut was marked as a strategic target on the maps of pilots shot down from the skies over Lebanon. It was bombarded from the sea. It was bombed. It was shot right through by a rocket from an Israeli pilot flying an American Phantom. TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov worked for 9 years in Lebanon.

[Begin Volnov video recording] In Beirut at that time there were sometimes several hundred correspondents working, despite the harsh, extreme conditions. But I have to stress that we, the Soviet press and TASS correspondents, were first and foremost always set apart by our approach to the work. We, of course, always had a fundamentally different approach to coverage and news. We always tried to show the struggle by the forces defending their independence and fighting for social equality and democracy. And these forces, their struggle, their successes, and their tragedies, too, were reflected daily in our news. One cannot say that the Western correspondents worked badly. They know how to work well, too, but the very foundation of their work and the forces that sent them there demand that they provide a different coverage. That, for example, is why the Western correspondents often tried to justify the acts of aggression by Israel or the interference by the United States, attempting to create a sort of psychological and ideological barrier and justify these acts of interference in the affairs of an independent state. [Video shows stills of U.S. soldiers in action; clips of street destruction, distraught people; a dead child being carried] [end Volnov recording]

[Presenter] Aleksandr Minyeyev, TASS correspondent in Vietnam, was awarded a combat order. [Minyeyev, seated in office at a computer terminal, speaks to camera] If it were possible now to listen to a recording of my telephone dispatches dictated from Hanoi at that time, you would hear my voice on some of them with a background of the howling and thundering of U.S. Air Force planes.

On that evening, for the first time in the whole war, the United States sent in its strategic bombers to hit Hanoi and other major Vietnamese towns. My report was not even written down: I dictated it directly onto the teleprinter and it immediately went out over the air. It was a brief report, just half a page long, but it instantly got into the press the whole world over and was broadcast by the world's major television stations. [Video shows B-52's dropping bomb loads, clouds mushrooming from the earth, newspaper printing press running and a studio radio announcer reading an item into a microphone and thumping the desk with his fist] [end Minyeyev recording]

The Netherlands. TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov. [Begin Pivovarov recording] I first came to The Netherlands 25 years ago and worked here for 4 years. Then, with breaks in between to return home, I was in Britain and America. Now I'm in The Netherlands again to take in a second breath of the country. On our scale it is quite a small country, but an interesting one. There are many things here that are worth trying to understand, worth thinking about, and worth writing about. Currently in The Netherlands I would highlight the threat overhanging the country from the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. But at the same time an antiwar movement has begun which comes out against the deployment of the missiles. I would say that considering the size of the country and its population, the Dutch antiwar movement is the strongest movement in the West European countries. In November 1981 in Amsterdam 408,000 people came out onto the streets and squares with slogans against the deployment of the missiles. That night, after the demonstration which ended in the late evening, there was a meeting of the cabinet and the then premier, the Christian Democrat Van Agt said that the government was impressed by the demonstration and would draw the appropriate conclusions. Throughout all those years, high-ranking visitors from across the ocean have visited The Netherlands one after the other. The aim of all those visits was solely to force them by any possible means to agree to the deployment of the missiles. The distinctive feature of the work of a TASS correspondent is conciseness. You have to learn to write in brief. You have to present a fact together with a corresponding analysis. And you have to put down that fact and analysis in perhaps no more than 15 lines. [end Pivovarov recording]

[Presenter] Amsterdam, Holland, 14 April, TASS -- The best photographic works of the world, including TASS photographs taken in the world's hotspots, are shown at a world photographic exhibition in Amsterdam. The senselessness and criminality of the arms race, which today threatens to move into space, are shown by hundreds of millions of starving and tens of millions of people dying of hunger. The neocolonialist policy of world capitalism, war, violence, and starvation have today assumed a particularly dramatic nature. They have become the crying shame of the end of the 20th century. [Video shows still photographs of missiles being assembled, starving people, refugee camps]

In 1821, all the Central American provinces of Spain, including Nicaragua, achieved independence. But they were unable to rid themselves of the exploitation and poverty brought them by the Conquistadores. Three decades later Nicaragua was chosen by American profiteers as their main victim. In the past few years the events taking place in far-off Nicaragua, its industrious people, remarkable culture and history, successes and difficulties have been reported daily by TASS correspondents Aleksandr Crushin and Sergey Gorbunov.

Nicaragua could be happy today if U.S. imperialism had not greedily entangled it in the nets of the monopolies. In order to be able to plunder with impunity, it reared the regime of dictator Somoza and trained guard troops for him. This gang has killed 300,000 Nicaraguans, more than 10 percent of the country's population. Many of them were thrown alive into the mouths of active volcanoes. On 19 July 1979 the tyrant was overthrown by the people, who rose up against him.

But since then in Nicaragua there has not been a single calm day. For 6 years now, the population of this small, peaceloving country has been subjected to criminal military and economic aggression by the very greatest imperialist power. The front line passes through working districts, and through cooperative fields, and on the borders of the republic where the working people, dressed in military uniform, wage fierce battles every day against the hired bands of cut-throats from the CIA.

Managua, 6 Sep, UPI -- Last night the TASS agency came under submachinegun fire. By a lucky chance, there are no casualties. Teletype machines have been destroyed.

Nueva Segovia, 7 Sep, TASS -- Piles of twisted metal lie in a peaceful cornfield. This is the scene at the spot where a U.S. combat helicopter crashed. With military aircraft, it was bombing the settlement of Santa Clara. Another six civilians, including three children, fell victim to the bandit attack. The helicopter was piloted by U.S. citizens Dan Parker and James Powell, participants in the dirty war in Vietnam. The U.S. Administration is striving to present the dead pilots as private individuals but facts which have become known to a TASS correspondent testify to the fact that Parker and Powell were CIA agents. [Video shows soldiers picking over wreckage of aircraft, examining spent machinegun cartridge cases which have apparently exploded in their belts; Soviet correspondent with microphone listens; a partially burnt sock with the English words "do not boil" is held up; truck carrying helicopter rotor-blades]

Nicaragua, 9 Sep, TASS -- In the north of the country a CIA transport aircraft, piloted by Major Luis Buquieros, Anastasio Somoza's former pilot, has been shot down. The bandit violated Nicaraguan airspace with the aim of delivering ammunition and supplies to a counterrevolutionary formation surrounded in the mountains. Thus yet another torturer of Nicaragua, who personally tossed patriots into volcano craters, has met this inglorious end. [Video shows local press, headlining CIA plots which have been foiled; EL NUEVO DIARIO frontpages wreckage, under headline "C-47 Desbaratado"; soldiers and correspondents at news conference]

A country in which only recently the people had neither social nor medical protection, nor education, nor basic human rights, has today achieved impressive successes. One-third of the country's population is studying. The first estates for the ordinary people in Central America's history have been built, along with medical centers giving their services free.

Managua, 20 Sep, TASS -- In order to wreck the government's socioeconomic programs, the contras have blown up another eight medical centers. Twenty Nicaraguan doctors and nurses, as well as two internationalist medics, have perished at the hands of the hirelings of the United States.

Managua, 11 Sep, TASS -- [Begin video recording of Gorbunov at news conference, questioning Tomas Borge, in Spanish] Sergey Gorbunov, correspondent for the TASS agency. Commandante Tomas Borge, could you analyze the policy which the Reagan administration is currently implementing with regard to Nicaragua? [end recording]

[Presenter] Abroad: Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan minister of the interior, has told a TASS correspondent that Reagan is consistent in his threats. He is pursuing an aggressive policy and implementing his threats with regard to Nicaragua, Central America, and the whole world. In 1984 alone, CIA mercenaries perpetrated over 1,500 terrorist and sabotage acts on Nicaraguan territory, including the mining of ports, the destruction of peasant cooperatives, schools and hospitals, and the bombing of civilian targets.

Jinotega, Nicaragua, TASS -- The Honduran border: The maneuvers of crack units of the U.S. Army, those units which recently made their bloody mark on Grenada and in Lebanon, can be seen from here without binoculars. Aggression comes creeping from Honduras onto Nicaraguan soil. The U.S. aggressors of today, like the Yankees in 1956, want to do to Nicaragua exactly what they did to Granada, Nicaragua, then. They burned that town, and on the site of the smoking ruins left a sign saying: Granada was here. Today the Yankees want to leave a similar sign on the site of a whole country: Nicaragua was here.

But the Yankees forget that the people resurrected Granada from the ashes, and today they will not succeed in shifting Nicaragua from the path it has chosen. [Video shows crowd chanting at rally, to strains "Venceremos", being sung voice-over; D. Ortega addressing rally; soldiers brandishing Kalashnikovs]. Nicaragua wants peace, but in the face of the aggression unleashed by U.S. imperialism, the Nicaraguan people will not lay down their arms, steadfastly upholding the independence and sovereignty of the country, stated Daniel Ortega, the head of state, to a TASS correspondent. [Video shows D. Ortega amid crowd of people and soldiers, talking to individuals, with TASS correspondent present]

[Igor Kirillov -- voice over] TASS statement: The situation in Central America is becoming more and more acute. The reason for this is the further escalation of the dangerous actions of the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua, aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of that sovereign state and undermining the Sandinist revolution. The Soviet Union, the TASS statement goes on, categorically denounces the policy of aggression and interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, and the policy of state terrorism being pursued with regard to that country. Such actions, fraught with serious consequences for the development of the international situation, must be halted. [Video shows TASS statement on page of Soviet newspaper; an outdoor rally, presumably in Nicaragua; Igor Kirillov in "Vremya" studio, reading the above statement before cameras]

[Presenter] TASS correspondents report to the world everything that happens in the world, everything that has great social significance, with ardor and courage, in full voice.

TASS ON NASA PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL SPACE COMPLEX

LD210718 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 21 TASS -- It was announced at a press conference here that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had signed with the space industries corporation a contract envisioning the development and orbiting of an industrial space facility by the end of the decade. It is planned to be lifted into orbit in the cargo hold of the shuttle spaceship and to be used to produce various materials, including superpure crystals and new metals and alloys, in weightlessness.

A NASA official, F. Calbertson, said at the press conference that the findings of research on the industrial space facility would be used in designing a U.S. orbital station planned to be launched by 1992. It follows from a statement by the space industries corporation that the facility would also be used to develop and test space equipment both from NASA and for "other government agencies."

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL AWARDED B-1 CONTRACT

LD161852 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Yegorov writes:

The Rockwell International Aerospace Corporation, one of the Pentagon's biggest contractors, received from its patron a new order for a very large sum, eight billion dollars. The corporation is to build fuselages for 82 up-to-date "B-1" strategic bombers. Earlier the corporation had got an order for the construction of the first consignment of 18 such bombers and the first of them was already turned over to the U.S. Air Force in a ceremony at the Offut Airbase on June 29. Senator Barry Goldwater, notorious advocate of the arms race, said with feeling: It is a great day for America.

The contract with "Rockwell International" is just one example showing what a bonanza the Reagan administration's course at the spiralling of the nuclear arms race has brought to the military-industrial complex of the USA. For "B-1" is not just a plane, but a large nuclear-delivery vehicle. Each bomber will carry 30 nuclear cruise missiles of a large range. Altogether, the Pentagon is to be supplied with 100 bombers of this type. According to official estimates, the programme will cost 28 billion dollars. However, it is held already now that 40 billion dollars will be a more realistic figure and one of the reports of the General Accounting Office gives the figure of 100 billion dollars.

Therefore it is not accidental that the military-industrial complex of the USA is a zealous supporter of the nuclear arms race and as fierce an opponent of any measures aimed at its curbing. True, military-industrial corporations do not come out with public statements to this effect. They have no need to do so for the mass media are fully subordinate to them and publish what monopolies wish.

In this case, monopolies are exerting pressure so that the new important initiative of the Soviet Union, the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, be rejected. "Those in the West who have linked their policy with a further intensification of the arms race and who derive considerable profits from that do not want an end to nuclear tests", the General Secretary of the CSPU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said in his answers to questions from a TASS correspondent.

"They oppose the moratorium because they do not want the nuclear arms assembly lines to come to a standstill".

The Reagan administration which obediently fulfils the will of the military industrial complex rejected out of hand the new Soviet proposal that the U.S. join in the moratorium and then started shuffling and manoeuvring. These manoeuvres of the U.S. Administration, which is now casting about for the most clever ways to avoid giving an answer to Soviet proposals, show clearly the principled difference in the approach to the problem of ending the nuclear arms race, the most important problem for the destinies of the world. The U.S. newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER wrote that while President Reagan of the United States talks constantly about the need to develop new missiles and to deploy weapons in outer space, the Soviet leader, quite the contrary, insists that urgent and concrete steps be taken to scale down the arms race. This remark of a prestigious U.S. newspaper accurately reflects the real state of things.

REAGAN SIGNS BILL TO AID NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

LD201319 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 20 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan, now staying at his ranch in California, has signed the bill, earlier approved by the U.S. Congress, on additional allocations for the current fiscal year, ending on September 30, 1985. The document envisages the allocation of 27 million dollars as the so-called "humane aid" to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, who are trying to overthrow people's power in Nicaragua.

American press notes that supporters of the U.S. tougher course are getting additional levers for building up all-round pressure on Nicaragua's government. It is noted that the circles, representing the line of active and gross pressure on the sovereign Central American country, the line which took the upper hand in the American foreign policy, felt more confident after that act of the U.S. President. It is to be noted that one of the Nicaraguan contras leaders Adolfo Calero said that he intended to put helicopters, lorries, jeeps, motorboats, parachutes and communications means on the list of purchases within the framework of that notorious "humane aid".

The President-approved bill on additional allocations also envisages 500,000 dollars for activities of the bandits who are perpetrating terror against the population of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Political Significance Noted

LD172208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The U.S. President has signed a bill stipulating, in particular, the allocation of $27 million to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Here is Vitaliy Sobolev with a commentary:

[Sobolev] Manna has been falling from heaven recently for the Somozists. Apart from the above-mentioned dollars from the U.S. budget, international reaction has been passing the hat round for them and this year, as the Spanish agency EFE reports, it has collected another $25 million. Insofar as the intentions of these well-wishers can be understood, the money is to raise the morale of the American mercenaries, who have suffered a series of serious defeats at the hands of Nicaragua's defenders. Promises are also being given to the Somozists to increase what they call their personnel by a couple of times.

The attentions of American and other sponsors have not gone unanswered: The Somozists have stepped up thier activities, that is, bombings, arson, and the annihilation of civilians with their familiar sadistic tricks, like chopping heads off and putting eyes out. The official allocation of money from the U.S. budget for the counter-revolutionary gangs also has an obvious political significance. It once more refutes the hypocritical words of the Washington figures about their endeavors for peace in Central America and shows the United States' genuine aims in this region of the world.

The fact that Washington is striving to further exacerbate the conflicts in Central America is also shown by the increase in the American military presence in the region and by the behind-the-scenes intrigues causing the Contadora process to come up against still unsurmounted obstacles. Honduras, Salvador and other American puppets declare their disagreement with the peace act but everyone knows whose opinion they are expressing. At the same time, the U.S. President's signature on the document allocating money to the Somozists compels the world and, above all, the Latin American public to draw their own conclusions.

While the United States is taking measures that are exacerbating the situation in Central America, their southern neighbors are doubling their efforts to prevent the escalation of the conflict and achieve a political settlement to it. Visits by prominent Latin American statesmen to the conflict area have become more frequent and a Contadora countries support group has been formed. In this way, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay are now playing active parts in seeking a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America. One only has to glance at a map of the Western hemisphere to see that imperialism's aggressive pressure is being opposed by the most important and authoritative countries in Latin America and that, more importantly, they are united in their opposition.

TASS ON UPCOMING U.S. EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

LD201003 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, August 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports:

The Pentagon is preparing for new military exercises in the Caribbean Basin. They will be held in the south of Saint Lucia, an insular Caribbean state, in September. The exercises are to involve units of the U.S. Armed Forces as well as special units of English-speaking Caribbean countries trained by American instructors in Grenada.

The script of the exercises, codenamed "Exotic Palm," includes practice in the methods of suppressing popular actions and repulsing invasions from the sea.

The exercises will be held within the framework of the so-called "regional security system" established in the Caribbean Basin with Washington's participation three years ago. Following the American invasion of Grenada the Pentagon intended to establish, on the basis of this "system", "regional armed forces" for suppressing actions by progressive forces in any Caribbean country and for strengthening its own military presence in the region. These plans were not carried out because of serious economic difficulties experienced by Caribbean countries. At present, however, the Pentagon is trying to revive them in the form of joint exercises similar to "Exotic Palm" games.

Preparations for these exercises have touched off protests among the democratic forces of the region which demand demilitarisation of the Caribbean Basin and its conversion into a peace zone. George Odlum, the leader of the Progressive Labor Party of Saint Lucia, said at a press conference that the decision to hold exercises was taken behind the back of the people of Saint Lucia who do not want their country to be militarized.

U.S. REFUSES VISA FOR SOVIET FILM CREW

LD201622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] New York, 20 Aug (TASS) -- The U.S. State Department has undertaken a further unseemly action aimed at clouding Soviet-American relations. It is difficult to characterize in any other way the refusal by the official authorities to allow a Soviet film crew to make a documentary film about Vancouver, Washington, where 49 years ago an ANT-25 aircraft landed, carrying out the first nonstop flight from Moscow across the North Pole to America.

In Vancouver, they carefully preserve the memory of the exploit of Valeriy Chkalov, Georgiy Baydukov, and Aleksandr Belyakov. In honor of their arrival here on 20 June 1937, a Chkalov memorial committee was created in the town. Through these efforts, a monument has been erected and a museum created on the spot where the ANT-25 landed. In Vancouver there is a Valeriy Chkalov park, one of the town's streets has been named after him, and Chkalov days have become traditional. "Chkalov is not just your hero, he's ours too," says Richard (Bourne) one of the founders of the Chkalov committee, a veteran of World War II.

The inhabitants of Vancouver have received as guests G. Baydukov and A. Belyakov, the son of the legendary Soviet pilot, Igor Chkalov, and other Soviet people. An agreement has been signed on cooperation with the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries. The members of the Chkalov committee have on more than one occasion been in the USSR.

These contacts of the Vancouverites with Soviet people, directed at improving mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries, are clearly not to the taste of official Washington, by which, obviously, the U.S. State Department's refusal has been dictated. This decision once again shows the actual value of assurances by Washington officials of their "sincere aspirations" to improve relations with the USSR.

GROMYKO'S SON TO VISIT JAPAN IN LATE SEPTEMBER

OW201123 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1020 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, son of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, will visit Japan next month and hold talks with Prime Minister Nakasone. Mr Gromyko is scheduled to visit Japan in late September to attend a Japan-USSR specialists conference in Yamanashi Prefecture.

During his stay here, Mr Gromyko is expected to hold talks with Prime Minister Nakasone around 1 October. At the meeting, Prime Minister Nakasone is expected to ask him to give a message to his father on promoting Chairman Gromyko's visit to Japan, a pending issue between the two countries.

JAL RESCUE OPERATIONS BY TROOPS EXAMINED

LD201136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 20 Aug 85

[From "Time, Events, and People" program: "The Facts Expose" feature presented by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Excerpts] Our listeners are no doubt aware that a Boeing-747 passenger airliner crashed in the mountains of central Japan on 12 August. There were 524 people on board. It was the biggest air disaster in the history of aviation as far as the number of victims is concerned. Investigations into the causes of the tragedy are continuing.

The investigations had hardly begun, however, when the Japan Air Lines company, which owned the aircraft, rushed out a statement saying that the crash was the result of a tragic happenstance. Because a door had not been closed tightly, the aircraft underwent decompression and no longer obeyed the controls. Carelessness of that kind might of course undermine the prestige of Japan Air Lines, but not to the extent that it would lose out in the competitive struggle against the two other Japanese airlines and lose, as a result, part of its enormous profits. Japan Air Lines would like to have avoided that kind of admission, too, but in that particular situation that was impossible.

It was only 15 hours after the disaster that units of the self-defense troops began their rescue operation. Why? The military department refuses to give any explanation, making significant hints about a military secret. It cannot be ruled out that there really is some military secret here. Military exercises are indeed carried out in deep secrecy, since preparation for war contradicts the Japanese Constitution. Exercises by the self-defense troops are now carried out virtually every day, and there are no grounds for considering that the detachments deployed in central Japan were not taking part in exercises on 12 August too. In preparing for the killing of people, the Japanese soldiers have found themselves guilty of the deaths of at least 20 of their own fellow-citizens. That is the number of passengers who were still alive, in the opinion of the pathologists, during the first 5 hours following the disaster.

JAPANESE ARMED FORCES DEPLOY TANK FORCE IN NORTH

LD210821 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 21 TASS -- A strong tank group is being set up on the Hokkaido Island. The newspaper YOMIURI reports that the new five year program of the buildup of the Japanese armed forces, due to be initiated next year, invisions the massing of almost 60 per cent of the Japanese armour in that area. More than 600 tanks are going to be deployed on Hokkaido by 1990.

PRAVDA REPORTS ALIYEV 15 AUG PYONGYANG SPEECH

PM201535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festivities in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- A military parade devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke was held in Pyongyang today. In the stands were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other leaders of the country. There, too, were the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the other Soviet delegations which have come to the DPRK to participate in the jubilee festivities.

Military subunits and columns of combat hardware of the Korean People's Army, which reliably stands guard over the DPRK's borders, passed through the capital's central square in precise formation.

In the center of Pyongyang, on Moran-bong Hill, the majestic "Liberation" monument, renovated for the 40th anniversary, was unveiled. Its granite obelisk is crowned by a five-pointed star at a height of 30 meters. The base of the monument bears this inscription: "Eternal Glory to the Great Soviet Army Which Liberated the Korean People From the Yoke of the Japanese Imperialists and Opened Up Their Way to Freedom and Independence!"

Participating in the monument unveiling ceremony were the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev; the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Korean leaders' veterans of the fighting for Korea's liberation; and representatives of the public of the DPRK captial.

On this moving day, Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, said in his speech, we recall with special warmth the combat exploits of the Soviet soldiers and officers who did not spare their own lives to help the Korean people gain freedom. Their memory will long be preserved in the hearts of Koreans. The working people of People's Korea, he emphasized, regard solidarity with the Soviet people as their international and revolutionary duty. The speaker voiced profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the people for their fraternal assistance to the DPRK and their loyalty to the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Addressing the rally, G.A. Aliyev said that the sinister storm cloud of Japanese colonial rule hung for long years over Korea. But the courageous Korean people did not bow their heads before the enslavers and waged a stubborn struggle for their freedom and independence. After the Soviet Armed Forces routed the Japanese militarists' million-strong Kwangtung Army in fierce fighting, the Korean people's selfless struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence was crowned with success. As Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out, Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army ushered in a new era in the country's history, and the broad road of national independence and democratic development was opened up before the Korean people.

Today, recalling the unforgettable days of the heroic struggle against the Japanese invaders, we pay tribute to the bright memory of the Soviet Army servicemen and the Korean patriots who gave their lives so that the first independent worker-peasant state in Korea's history could be born here, on soil liberated from the foreign yoke.

Constantly deepening and expanding multifaceted ties with the DPRK and the other socialist countries, we are making still stronger the foundation of our fraternal peoples' happy present and their future. We will continue to cooperate in building the new society, work together in all spheres, and struggle together against the threat of war and for lasting peace and social progress throughout the planet.

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, consistently advocates that the process of fueling tension be halted; the spirit of security and cooperation triumph in Europe; Asia become a continent of peace and good-neighborliness; and that wars and violence be forever eliminated in the world. Our initiatives on this score are well known. And we are pleased that they meet with your understanding and support.

The increasing danger of the openly hegemonist U.S. desire to create an aggressive new military bloc in Asia and the Pacific and to involve Japan and the South Korean regime in it is a serious problem.

We resolutely condemn the policy of fueling tension in the Far East and once again express support for the important efforts which the WPK and the DPRK Government are making to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and to carry out the country's peaceful unification without external interference.

The Soviet and Korean peoples are working in the name of a single great aim, the building of socialism and communism and the creation of the most progressive society in the world. This common lofty aim, the common communist ideals, and the common tasks of the struggle against imperialism firmly seal the alliance of our parties and our countries and augment the might of socialism.

Here, by the majestic "liberation" monument, the head of the Soviet delegation declared, we express the firm conviction that the USSR and the DPRK will continue to strengthen all-around cooperation and interaction between our parties, states, and peoples, will develop the traditional relations of comradeship and friendship, which have deep and immovable historical roots, and will resolutely and consistently uphold our common cause -- socialism and peace.

The scarlet ribbon by the obelisk was cut to the accompaniment of a solemn melody. Those gathered there honored the memory of the fallen Soviet heroes with a minute's silence.

Then wreaths were laid. Present at the ceremony were Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and DPRK Minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The Soviet party and state delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the Chinese people's volunteers who died in the fighting to repulse the aggression of American imperialism in Korea in 1950-1953.

On the same day Kim Il-song gave a ceremonial reception to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. It was attended by the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev and the other Soviet delegations participating in the festivities.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ADDRESS DPRK CELEBRATIONS

For Pyongyang KCAN and radio accounts of speeches delivered by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, first deputy USSR defense minister; and Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, during their visits to the DPRK to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, including an Aliyev address at the 14 August ceremony for the completion of the Liberation Obelisk in Pyongyang, Aliyev speeches at banquets held on 15 August and at the conclusion of the Soviet party visit on 16 August, a speech by Soviet Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov at a meeting of the Korean Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 16 August, and a speech by Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov at a 16 August rally held at Nampo Stadium, see the North Korea section of the 21 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOKOLOV GREETINGS TO DPRK DEFENSE MINISTER

PM201353 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Vice Marshal Comrade O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I congratulate you and the personnel of the Korean People's Army on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The Soviet Army's defeat of the Japanese forces in Manchuria and Korea in August 1945 created favorable conditions for the formation of a socialist state in the north of the Korean Peninsula. Soviet Army servicemen, as indeed all Soviet people, are sincerely gladdened by the DPRK's successes in building a socialist society and fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful and democratic unification of their motherland and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

On the anniversary of the glorious jubilee I wish the servicemen of the Korean People's Army big new successes in combat and military training and in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

TASS REPORTS ASSASSINATION OF SIKH LEADER

LD202045 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Test] New Delhi, August 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

A group of terrorists staged today a vicious attempt on the life of president of the Sikh Akali Dal party Harchand Singh Longowal. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that he was gravely wounded by revolver shots fired at him point-blank when he was addressing a meeting in Sherpur, Punjab state. Harchand Singh Longowal was brought unconscious into a hospital. After an operation he died. Two of the assassins were detained. Two others disappeared in the crowd.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA stresses that the president of the Akali Dal was blacklisted by terrorists after the agreement between the central government and the Sikh Party Akali Dal. The agreement aimed at the normalisation of the situation in Punjab, was signed last month.

Harchand Singh Longowal was assassinated several hours after another group of extremists, in broad daylight, in the Punjab city Jalandhar, made an armed assault on prominent leaders of the local organization of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) party. One of them, D. Khullar, died. The other, G. Saini, was wounded.

Local observers note that a new series of bloody sallies of extremists in Punjab is aimed at preventing the settlement of the situation in that state where presidential rule was introduced two years ago in connection with the escalation of the subversive activity of terrorists backed by Western secret services. The terrorists are seeking to tear that state away from India and to create the "state of Khalistan" on its basis. Banking on terror, the extremists are striving to spiral tension in Punjab and to disrupt elections to the legislative assembly of Punjab planned for September 22, as well as the elections to the lower house of Parliament.

India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and India's President Zail Singh condemned the terroristic action against Harchand Singh Longowal. This crime shows that the terrorists do not wish a return to peace in Punjab, says a resolution of the Indian Government adopted this evening. The Indian people must rally to rebuff these anti-national forces, the document says.

DELHI PAPER CITED ON CIA PLANS AGAINST INDIA

LD191943 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Kapustin reports:

The U.S. CIA and the secret services of its allies interfere in India's internal affairs for the purpose of undermining its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD which is close to government circles reports that Indian security bodies possess irrefutable proofs that foreign agents have been trying for many years to destabilise the situation in the main industrial and agricultural areas of the Republic.

The newspaper stresses that anti-Indian activities by foreign secret services are conducted on a wide basis. The provoking of unrest in Punjab and Assam also pursued, in particular, the aim of bringing about a shortage of some types of raw materials and food in the country.

The NATIONAL HERALD points out that when the situation was normalised due to the government's efforts, Western secret services switched their activities over to Gujarat where inter-communal clashes have been going on for a long time.

Way back at the end of the sixties a "Brahaputra plan" was worked out at Langley with the aim of creating a number of puppet states in the territory of India. After the plan failed, the CIA, according to press reports, worked out a new plan for a secret war against India. Under the plan, India should cease to exist as a united state by the end of the current century.

The Republic of India the independent peaceful policy of which does not fit into the strategic concept of the Washington administration has already been entered in the "black list" of those countries with regard to which the United States practises a policy of state terrorism.

PUSHTUN ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN PAKISTAN RESUME

PM201425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pushtun Actions"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Aug -- According to reports arriving here from Pakistan, in the North-West Frontier Province of that country, located along the border with Afghanistan, anti-government actions by Pushtun tribes have been resumed. The reason for these actions is the encroachment by the Pakistani authorities on the tribes' internal autonomy, the sharp reduction in supplies of food and essential goods to their settlement area, and the location in those areas of gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are plundering the local population and disrupting the traditional Afghan-Pakistani border trade.

The most acute situation has taken shape in the Khyber and Maymand regions, where the tribes' councils have decided to create united combat detachments. In a number of other places there have been open clashes between Pakistani regular forces and armed Pushtun tribal groups.

PAKISTAN USES AID FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

LD192029 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi August 19 TASS -- According to reports reaching here the Ziaul Haq administration, taking advantage of the so-called problem of Afghan refugees, is trying to appropriate large sums of money which is coming for them to Pakistan from the U.N. high commissioner for refugees, as well as from the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization. The Islamabad authorities deliberately give the overstated number of refugees living in the territory of Pakistan with the aim to achieve the increase of the amount of money coming to that country which is spent mostly on arms imports.

Thus, it has become known that a number of Western countries, including West Germany and Italy, passed over to the Pakistani Government about 200 heavy trucks for the transportation of foodstuffs, medicines and other necessaries to refugee camps. However, it turned out that most of the trucks are used by the Defense Ministry for purely military purposes.

U.S. TO CONTINUE ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

LD192032 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] London August 19 TASS -- The United States will continue to deliver up-to-date offensive arms to Pakistan. This has been stated in Pakistani parliament, according to the REUTER news agency, by Zain Noorani, Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs.

Islamabad and Washington, while coming out in words in favour of an improvement of the situation in South Asia, in actual fact continue the course towards heightening tension in the region. The implementation of a U.S.-Pakistani military and economic deal to the tune of 3,200 million dollars is now in full progress. Under the deal, hundreds of tanks and armoured personnel carriers, combat helicopters, artillery systems and missile armament have been supplied to Pakistan. The military regime devotes special attention to the strengthening the Air Force to which twenty-five F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers out of the planned amount of forty have already been delivered.

The Washington administration and the Islamic regime have already started talks on a continuation of militarist cooperation between the two countries upon the expiry of the current deal in 1987. Representatives of the Pakistani military establishment demand the delivery of more and more up-to-date military equipment, including newest missiles of various classes, missile-carrying ships and AWACS planes.

The Islamabad regime is trying to justify the massive build-up of the might of its Armed Forces by conjectures about a threat which is allegedly posed to the country's security by neighbouring Afghanistan. However, it is known that it is precisely from Pakistani territory that the undeclared war against the DRA is being conducted, and provocative attacks on the borders with India are being made.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS AFGHANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD181502 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 18 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent heartfelt congratulations to the leaders of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal and Soltan Ali Keshtmand on the occasion of the national holiday -- the 66th anniversary of the restoration of independence.

The telegram points out that since the April Revolution staged by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Soviet-Afghan relations have been based on a qualitatively new foundation, have been developing dynamically and consolidating in the interests of both countries. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are loyal to the ideals of peace. They actually uphold them in their practical activities in the international arena and come out for ensuring security in Asia and the world over.

The USSR fully supports the just cause of the Afghan people who are resolutely repulsing the continuous armed intervention on the part of imperialism and reaction, the telegram stresses.

In a reply telegram the Afghan leaders stress that the Afghan people are full of resolve to protect and further consolidate the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Afghanistan supports the tireless and selfless struggle of the Soviet Union for the preservation of peace, the consolidation of confidence between states, as well as its peaceful initiatives aimed at the removal of the nuclear threat hanging over the world.

SRV PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL TIES NOTED

PM201548 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 3

[D. Stefanovskiy article: "SRV: Confident Strides. 19 August Marks the 40th Anniversary of the August Revolution In Vietnam"]

[Excerpt] Vietnam's modern history is rich in varied and often dramatic events. The Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and all progressive mankind stood shoulder to shoulder with the young republic at all stages of the country's development. A DRV Party and Government delegation headed by President Ho Chi Minh visited our country in July 1955. Documents which marked the beginning of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam were signed during the visit. Within the framework of the accord that was concluded, the Vietnamese people received all-around assistance which enabled them to overcome the grave consequences of the resistance war against the French colonialists within a short time and to create the necessary preconditions for the restoration and development of the national economy. A trade and navigation treaty was concluded 3 years later, which enshrined the main forms of our countries' trade and economic cooperation.

In 1964 trade turnover between the USSR and the SRV had increased 22.5 times more by comparison with 1955. Over 80 enterprises and projects in different spheres of Vietnam's national economy were built or reconstructed with the USSR's help. Several projects were of paramount importance for its development: the (Tkhakba) hydroelectric power station, the Uong Bi heat and power station, and the Hanoi mechanical plant.

During the U.S. aggression in Vietnam the Soviet Union hastened to help the fraternal people. Petroleum products, metals, foodstuffs, and industrial goods arrived without interruption in Haiphong, the country's main port, despite the fierce air raids and the mining of its waters.

The Spring 1975 victory over the American aggressors, the country's unification, and the formation of the SRV in 1976 opened a new page in Vietnam's history. Soviet-Vietnamese ties also rose to new heights. A mighty fillip was given to the development of our countries' relations by the November 1978 signing of the USSR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

At present Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is acquiring an increasingly comprehensive and universal character. Trade turnover is steadily growing and reached R1.3 billion last year. The perennial directions of economic cooperation were reflected in the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in agriculture, industry's fuel and energy sectors, machine building, chemical industry, petroleum refining, transport and communications, and geological prospecting work.

Today the country is one vast construction site. The industrious people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], are channeling their efforts toward solving the tasks facing them. The projects under construction with the Soviet Union's assistance are intended to make an important contribution to the implementation of socialist industrialization and the building of the material and technical base of socialism. These projects include the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station -- the largest in southeast Asia, the Pha Lai heat and power station, the Tri An hydroelectric power station, theBien Son cement plant, the Lam Thao superphosphates plant, the Hanoi mechanical plant, and the (Godam) enterprises for diesel motor production.

It is therefore not surprising that Soviet specialists can be encountered in practically every part of Vietnam. Likewise, numerous Vietnamese are studying in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Kiev, Ivanovo, Krasnodar, Odessa, and other cities in our country.

Relations between our countries will steadily strengthen and expand. It was noted during the recent talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, that great potential exists here.

The Vietnamese people are confidently marching forward along the path of building socialism.

YAZKULIYEV RECEIVES SRV'S LE THANH NGHI

PM201521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 13 August there was a meeting between B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and general secretary of the SRV Council of State.

During a friendly conversation the immutable desire to strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries' peoples was stressed.

CRITICISM OF U.S.-AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION VIEWED

LD160948 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, August 16 TASS -- Australia allows the United States to use its territory to check on the data obtained from the U.S. Naval Geosat satellite. As Australia's Minister for Defence Kim Beazley said, R-3 Orion aircraft of the U.S. Navy will make flights from Australia's military airfields to select data about the state of the sea south of Tasmania and west of Macquarie Island to check them by the information from Geosat. The statement by the office of the Defence Ministry points out that the results of this research will increase the accuracy of meterorological forecasts and make it possible to study the conditions of operation of sonar echo sounders in the waters washing Australia.

The fresh act of Australia's military cooperation with the USA has aroused criticism from Senator Norman Sanders, a prominent representative of the Australian Democrats Party. Speaking on the radio, he stressed that the government, which declared that it would never assist the United States in missile tests, is doing it again. The Geosat satellite is to collect data about terrestrial gravitation, which is necessary for the accurate homing of ballistic missiles launched from submarines, including Trident-2 missiles.

During the latest election campaign the Australian Government voted at the U.N. in support of the proposal on a freeze on nuclear arsenals, the Democrat said. The resolution for which Australia voted, also provided for a comprehensive ban on both nuclear weapons tests and systems for the delivery of nuclear weapons. Yet Australia is doing quite the opposite thing, he said.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ON USSR VISIT, RELATIONS

LD201812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Bulgarian National Assembly left Moscow for home today. It had been staying in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On the eve of departure, the head of the delegation Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, spoke to our correspondent:

[Todorov in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation] They were days crammed with interesting conversations, useful exchange of experience, and exciting meetings. We had a meeting with Comrade Vorotnikov, who informed us of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the tasks that are now being solved by the party and state leadership of your country. At the USSR Supreme Soviet there was an exchange of views on a broad range of questions of parliamentary activity. We shall long remember our meetings with the working people of the Moscow Zil car factory, the Podolsk Rayon and the Lithuanian SSR. We can bear witness to how the Soviet people are selflessly toiling for the good of the economic and social flourishing of their motherland. We felt the enormous prestige of the party leadership with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at its head.

Relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and between the communist parties of our countries are built on the principles of internationalism, and are an example of fraternal friendship, which has not only deep historical roots, but also a great future. We are united in the struggle to maintain peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Our delegation is returning home, taking with it ineradicable impressions of the visit, imbued with a deep respect for the Soviet people, the builders of the world's first socialist state.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-BULGARIAN TIES MARKED

PM201515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon that was attended by M. Yotov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and other Bulgarian Embassy employees. The luncheon took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON BULGARIAN-USSR COOPERATION

AU161947 [Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian, issue No 26, 1 July 1985, carries on pages 1, 8, and 9 a 3,000-word "excerpt from the stenographic record of a conversation" with Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Bulgarian People's Republic, at the POGLED editorial office in Sofia on an unspecified date, entitled "New Thinking for the New Time."

Following a brief POGLED introduction, Grekov is quoted at some length on his career and first impressions of Bulgaria and its people. He goes on:

"As to how your people live, you are to be envied; especially in the countryside -- Houses several storeys high, a car in the garage, a personal plot, and good work in the agro-industrial complex. Some people speak about Romanian, Yugoslav, or Hungarian models, because this seems to divide us. We are talking about the paths to developed socialism, and it cannot really be the same in all our fraternal countries. The Bulgarian path, as a stage of developed socialism, is the closest to the classical building of socialism. Bulgaria today is a leading country. The BCP is part of the detachment of world communists who are implementing many advanced ideas. Of course, without October and without the Soviet Union, this could not have taken place, but facts are facts."

Grekov says that "much of what has been achieved in Bulgaria over the last 30 years and much of what has oeen proposed for the future is linked with the name of Comrade Todor Zhivkov." He then praises the recent Gorbachev-Zhivkov meeting and states:

"This is why our main task revolves around friendship and cooperation, and also the development of our economic ties on a completely new level. I recall a wonderful thought expressed by Comrade Gorbachev in this connection during a meeting with Comrade Zhivkov: The roots of our friendship are deep and strong, but the tree must be watered and fertilized in order to yield good fruit."

The ambassador turns back to his own career, briefly sums up the basic issus of Soviet domestic policy, and goes on to say in response to a question about how Bulgarian products are received in the USSR:

"On the whole, well; but problems also exist, primarily regarding quality -- and not only of Bulgarian goods for the USSR, but also of Soviet goods for Bulgaria.

"If we were to continue to make reciprocal concessions as regards output quality, technological standards, stability of deliveries, the inadquate finishing of products, and the failure to supply spare parts, this would mean that the level of output would remain quite low in your country, in our country, and in the other socialist countries, and this would prevent us from successfully resolving our domestic task and would, of course, reflect on our potential to compete in the world market.

"An exceptionally great importance is attached to the investment policy. I would not like to engage in criticism, but I could mention several production capacities that have cost dearly and even too dearly, and yet their utilization is only 10-15 percent. Unfortunately, there are such cases in our country, too. Now the gloves are off: Everything that will be slow in producing an economic effect is taken off the construction list."

Having briefly mentioned the importance of modernization of machine building enterprises, Grekov goes on: "Emphasis is also placed on the construction of power industry projects. In actual fact, Bulgaria has taken a vast stride in this direction -- a network of uniform electric power stations, hydroelectric power stations, and a nuclear power station have been established. But here, too, there is a problem: It appears that their construction is by no means as complex as their utilization."

After referring to a recent PRAVDA article criticizing a scientific research institute's work on the location of display stands in stores, the ambassador goes on:

"The task of reorganizing the entire management system has been set. Bulgaria has taken a great stride in this respect. Things are more complex in our country, however, 25 ministries and departments have transferred to working under the new system for management and planning. In terms of numbers, this is higher than in Bulgaria, but these 25 ministries and departments that are working under the new system or, to put it figuratively, are driving on the left hand side of the road, maintain complex relationships with all the others, which are still driving on the right hand side. Like a heavy locomotive, our Gosplan has also gathered inertia along the right hand side of the road. The uniform system for social information in your country is working in the new fashion, while ours is working in the old fashion.

"You have introduced the system of agro-industrial complexes. We have done so, too, but not all the way from top to bottom.

"Or take the self-sufficiency [samozadovolyavane] system, for example -- a wonderful system. But how can you apply it in, let us say, Komi? There you have nothing but forests... You cannot shift everything mechanically from one place to another.

"Production losses are very serious both in your country and in ours. Labor productivity in some sectors in Bulgaria is one-half or one-third that of the Soviet Union. The Bulgarian working class is less proletarianized than the Soviet working class, and the workers' ties with the countryside are not a simple problem. Many of your workers have houses in the countryside, a garden or a vineyard, or raise livestock. And when they go to work, it is only natural that they would relax from the cares of concern to them."

Turing to the need to change people's mental approach and to Bulgarian-Soviet ties, Ambassador Grekov says:

"We often speak about the fact that man is learning all through his life. This may appear strange to you, but for us, Bulgaria is a great school. And our diplomatic work is, in actual fact, done outside working hours.

"So many ties exist between our two countries -- interparty, interstate, ties between ministries and departments, between republics and oblasts and okrugs, between enterprises and creative unions, and simply between people -- that they are impossible to capture."

Following a brief statement of praise by Grekov for the recent month of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, POGLED carries the following exchange:

"Question: Comrade Grekov, since the mental transformation of people is far from easy, where, in your opinion, will the greatest resistance be encountered during the vast work for a new approach?

"Answer: There are some people who do not lend themselves to transformation. They are not our enemies. We are obliged to give everyone a chance, but he who does not want to march in step with us must get out of the way. The most important point is to create a mood among the masses. Leaders alone cannot resolve matters.

"Question: And yet, how are we to resolve the differences between words and deeds?

"Answer: Life is material. Thus, we need a mechanism which would make full use of the economic laws of socialism. Take, for example, the law of value, of prices, and of wages. Many people still receive wages according to the quantity and quality of labor. I would rank the standards of the leadership apparatus next -- there still is much to be desired in this respect. What is needed are highly trained and highly intelligent personalities [Lichnosti]. Third comes the extreme importance of propaganda among the masses -- the main effect must be on man's positive characteristics.

"In other words, the answer to this question is based on the economic, organizational, and class-social stance.

"Question: The economic experiment in the Soviet Union over the last few years has generated renewed interest in our country. Have the results been summed up yet?

"Answer: There is no doubt that the economic experiment is producing positive results and will continue to be applied during the next 5-year plan period.

"The state plan will be the main plan for the implementation of scientific and technical achievements. Each section of the plan will begin with science. But such mechanism is yet to be created both in our country and in yours. It is necessary to change the style and methods of work, and then move on to execution. It is also important to cut down the management apparatus and effect a number of changes and additions that have been indicated by experience.

"Question: And what do you think: Is it possible to resolve the questions of scientific and technical progress without East-West international cooperation?

"Answer: I think that it is possible. Proof of this is provided by our defense industry. Of course, international cooperation makes things easier, but a substantial change in the political state of affairs is not expected."

The report on the interview concludes with a question and answer about Grekov's children and grandchildren.

WARSAW CITY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 16 AUG

PM201529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A visit by a Warsaw city delegation has ended. The delegation was in our country at the invitation of the Moscow city soviet.

Every encounter with Moscow gives us profound satisfaction, M. Debicki, head of the delegation and major of Warsaw, told a TASS correspondent. Every time we leave the Soviet capital, we are enriched with new knowledge and new experience that helps us to successfully resolve urban development and municipal service problems in our own city. This visit was no exception. We had extremely useful talks at the Moscow Ispolkom, a number of its main administrations, and the Kuntsevo Rayon Soviet, and we inspected mass housing construction sites and the world-famous sports installations.

Moscow has accumulated tremendous experience in comprehensive housing development using industrial methods based on the utilization of standardized component catalogues.

We are convinced that this method will help us resolve the housing problem back home in Warsaw. Of great interest to us also are the methods used by municipal services to cater to the needs of the Muscovites, the organization of housing repairs and maintenance, and much else.

On 16 August the delegation left for home.

BRIEFS

CZECH EDITOR RECEIVES AWARD -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his great contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Josef Valenta, chief editor of the journal ZIVOT STRANY of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Aug 85 LD]

ALIYEV, SOKOLOV MEET FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Kremlin Talks

LD201803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev received Finnish Defense Minister Pihlajamaki, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, in the Kremlin today.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Present for the conversation were Comrade Sokolov, and Tiilikainen, acting charge d'affaires of the Finnish Republic in the USSR.

[Video shows Aliyev and Pihlajamaki shaking hands, cutting to show a rectangular table. Seated on the left hand side are two unidentified persons, then Pihlamajaki and on the right hand side Aliyev, opposite Pihlamajaki, Sokolov, and an unidentified person. At the end of the table, between left and right sides, is seated a person in Soviet Army uniform]

Departure for Tour of USSR

LD210803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Today Finnish Defense Minister Pihlajamaki left Moscow on a tour of the country. He is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense minister. At the airport he was seen off by Comrades Sokolov, USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army General Altunin, and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. On his visit the Finnish defense minister is accompanied by Deputy Chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Admiral Amelko.

Equipment Purchases Planned

LD202044 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaki has had talks in Moscow regarding materiel purchases for the next 5-year period. Attention will be paid in the 5-year period starting at the beginning of next year, to the land forces' mobility, and it is intended to purchase more armored vehicles specifically intended for the transport of people from the USSR. Yrjoe Lansipuro reports from Moscow.

[Lansipuro] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaeki was satisfied in every way this evening with his 2-day talks in Moscow. In addition to Soviet Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, whom he met yesterday, he met today with Soviet First Deputy Premier Geydar Aliyev, whose sphere of activities probably also includes defense matters to some extent. Pihlajamaki and the other Finns who participated said both discussions had been held in a cordial and understanding spirit. Naturally, purchases of materiel were discussed, for Finland buys perhaps half of its defense equipment from the USSR, and the other half from the West and neutral countries.

This trade with the USSR is conducted on the basis of 5-year basic agreements. The next basic agreement period commences at the beginning of next year. The talks with regard to the deals in that period have now been completed with the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which deals with these matters and which was represented in the talks. According to Pihlajamaki, an agreement is ready for finalization in January after deliberation in the Diet.

The main emphasis in purchases for the next 5-year period lies in the development of the land forces' mobility, particularly the protected mobility; in other words, more tanks and other armored equipment used for transporting people will probably be purchased.

During the past 2 days, Pihlajamaeki also had time to acquaint himself with military units from the air force and anti-aircraft units as well as an armored troops academy dedicated to Marshal Malinovskiy, which incidentally, was also the seat of learning in the past of Marshal Sokolov, the host of this visit. Pihlajamaki gave high marks to the training and its thoroughness, saying that we, too, will have much to learn from it.

Pihlajamaeki's visit continues, after Moscow, in Kiev and Leningrad.

TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER BEGINS GAS SUPPLY TALKS

LD202155 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The Turkish Finance and Customs Minister, Ahmet Alptemocin, has begun economic talks in Moscow. Prospects for broader Soviet-Turkish cooperation are being discussed, in particular possibilities to supply Soviet gas to Turkey. It's now being received by many countries, France, Federal Germany, Italy and Australia, for instance. The export of gas has grown since a pipeline for Siberia to Western Europe was commissioned last year.

PRAVDA ON ITALIAN INTEREST IN SDI PROGRAMS

PM201409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent G. Zafesov under the rubric "Press Evidence": Strange Haste"]

[Text] Rome, 13 Aug -- A mission comprising representatives of the Italian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Government Holdings and representatives of industrial circles and science recently went to Washington. The paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA reports that the purpose of the trip was to "clarify possibilities for official Italian involvement" in the "star wars" program.

While soundings continue through protocol and diplomatic channels, Italian big business is already taking practical steps. The same paper candidly writes: "The Italian military industry is trying not to miss the opportunities presented by the U.S. military programs." The specific measures in this sphere are the creation of a consortium "on strategic technology" which already includes such well-known companies in the military spheres as Oto Melara, Augusta, Breda Meccanica, Marconi Italiana, Elettronica, and others. It was decided that enterprises of the FIAT group specializing in military products "should be prepared to participate in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, program." Interest in U.S. "star wars" programs and a desire to "coordinate efforts" are being shown by Aeritalia, which is engaged in work on orbital platforms, and Selenia, which specializes in satellite communications and long-range detection and in the production of ground tracking stations.

"The Italian industrial front," CORRIERE DELLA SERA rapturously announces, "is acting quickly and is adapting to the U.S. pace with due speed."

While assessing Washington's SDI as a "real stimulus in the sphere of research and progress," the paper apparently ignores the fact that the world "progress" in the context of the "star wars" program sounds like an insult to common sense. As for the military industrial elite, the direction of its actions can be predicted unerringly -- wherever it can be assured of the greatest profit. The words "scientific research and advance technology" are nothing more than camouflage concealing a desire for gain at all costs.

TURKISH PARTICIPATION IN SDI EXPLORED

LD201821 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports arousing very justifiable concern within broad segments of the public are appearing with increasing frequency in the Turkish press. What we are referring to is the overall favorable reaction by official circles in Ankara to the U.S. appeal to all NATO countries; namely, the appeal to participate in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

Thus, for example, Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk emphasized in a statement to CUMHURIYET that Turkey will contribute to this plan. As is known, events were not limited to such statements. A special work group was formed, comprising representatives from the Turkish General Staff, the National Defense Ministry, and the Foreign Ministry. This group held regular meetings and analyzed Turkey's activities within the "star wars" program from the military, political, and technological viewpoints. Nor was this the end of it. Plans are now being made to establish a government agency [words indistinct] scientists and technical experts. The Turkish press emphasizes that this agency will oversee work connected with the "star wars" program, including work on the new generation of computers and laser installations being planned in the United States and Western European countries.

In this connection, MILLIYET draws attention to a statement made by an unnamed Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman. That person expresses regret that Turkey's contribution to the program in question will not be great. Do admit, dear listeners, that it is difficult to share that Turkish diplomat's views. Any type of participation in the American "star wars" program may yield unpredictably dangerous consequences for both the United States, which has contrived this program, and for any other country that agrees to participate in this program in one way or another. The international peace-loving public is clearly pointing out that the "star wars" planned by Washington constitutes a very great danger for all the world's peoples, and particularly for those who toe the Pentagon's line. Thus, speaking at a recent meeting organized by the union of the Superior School for Civil Servants, a Turkish scientist, (Haluk Gerger), pointed out this fact and made the following observation: If Turkey agrees to participate in "star wars", existing legal principles will be contravened and [word indistinct] political tension will increase. (Haluk Gerger) upheld the view that this program will create colossal problems in any case and that humanity will be harmed by this.

There is another fact that must not be forgotten. Participation in the militarization of space will inevitably increase Turkey's dependence on American imperialism. According to GUNES, the American Administration is engaging even now in opportunism in connection with the need to modernize the Turkish Armed Forces by striving to obtain additional concessions from Turkey.

The American Administration is also seeking advantages for the vessels of the U.S. 6th Fleet regarding visitation at Turkish ports in the Mediterranean, as well as for Turkey's consent to the deployment of new types of surveillance equipment, specifically radar installation and monitoring stations, in Turkey's eastern regions.

In a nutshell, American strategists are engaged in a persistent struggle to drag the Turkish people into completely alien plans, into Washington's hegemonist plans. The penalty for Washington's extreme adventurism is to be paid by the people of the whole world.

In a CUMHURIYET article, journalist Mehmet Kemal explains how horrific this will be. According to him, our 5 billion-year-old planet, with its 3-million-year-old mankind, vegetation, technical discoveries, and other various discoveries, will go down the drain into history, and no one knows into what kind of history.

BBC ADMITS SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL MONITORING

LD191821 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev writes:

The management of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has admitted that the country's secret services monitor the hiring and promotion of staff to some most important positions. Reporting this, the London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH emphasized that such actions are a usual practice of the secret services.

The report appeared in the London newspaper only a week after British media workers had staged an unprecedented strike in Britain's history owing to refusal of the BBC management to broadcast a documentary on the situation in Northern Ireland. It is now clear how London managed to ban the showing of the film, which is unwelcome to it, about glaring violations of civil rights in Ulster: London acted through secret services and through their "reliable people" in the BBC. Thereby the British people's right to get objective information was violated.

At first the Tory government counted on power pressure in the resolution of the Ulster problem with the use of the ugliest devices when thousands of people die and a lot of lives are ruined. This time, the government has put pressure on journalists through secret channels to hush up its unseemly actions in Northern Ireland. And this happens in the country which is so fond of talking of human rights, with emphasis being made on what happend in other countries.

U.S. MISSILES ENDANGER CIVILIAN FLIGHTS

LD182234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] A surface-to-air missile passed in the immediate vicinity of a Greek Olympic Airways aircraft which was completing a flight from Zurich to Athens. The missile, which was flying from Italian territory, almost brought disaster to the aircraft. There were 70 passengers abroad the aircraft. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Eudard Kovalev, who comments on this incident:

[Kovalev] The safety of civil aviation flights is a most important concern and has to be guaranteed in our era. The solution to this problem evokes a most lively response throughout the world. Western propaganda usually reduces it to the stamping-out of aircraft hijackings, of terrorism in the air, so to speak. Aircraft hijacking is indubitably a great evil.

However, we will note that more and more often the militarization of the airspace, including international airspace beyond the limits of the air borders of sovereign states, is becoming no less a threat, if not more of one, to the lives of passengers and the safety of civil aviation flights.

The incident involving the Greek aircraft is not the first in Italian skies in recent years. A few years ago a civil aircraft with 81 passengers aboard was downed by a missile over the island of Ustica, near Sicily. Quite recently military fighters almost collided with another civil aircraft near Sardinia.

This time representatives of the civil aviation service of the Italian Defense Ministry are trying to hush up the scandal which has arisen. They are asserting that they did not detect the presence of foreign objects in the air at the time when the Greek airliner was in flight. The attempt to conceal a violation of the flight safety system undertaken by the Italian authorities is understandable. For this missile, to all appearances, belonged to their allies, the Americans. The Pentagon, stationing its installations on Italian territory, behaves as if it were at home, disregarding Italy's national interests and putting Italy's relations with other states under threat, too.

When one examines this incident, one is involuntarily reminded of the racket kicked up by U.S. spokesmen when the U.S. aircraft which had taken off from Athens airport was hijacked. The Washington administration immediately laid the blame for what had happened on the Greek authorities, who had allegedly failed to notice the actions of the hijackers. Calls rang out for a boycott of Athens airport and the canceling of flights to Greece by Western airlines. This was manifest pressure on Greece, since the independent foreign policy pursued by the Greek Government was not to the liking of the United States.

What are the U.S. propagandists saying now? Should not civil avation flights to Italy and its dangerous airspace be canceled? Surely one cannot but demand punishment for those guilty of this accidental missile launch. However, one can scarcely reckon on all this under the present conditions of the Pentagon military domination in the Apennines.

A guarantee of the safety of flights can best of all be strengthened, perhaps, only after the elimination of foreign military bases from overseas territory. This is the conclusion which sensible people draw from the increasingly frequent incidents involving civil aircraft.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON IRAN'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

LD171634 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 17 TASS -- Taking the road of interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Iran is playing into the hands of the most reactionary circles of imperialism. Vladimir Skosyrev writes this in IZVESTIYA today.

It is widely known that the undeclared war which imperialism unleashed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is waged above all from Pakistan's terrority, the author notes. But the influential Iranian circles take an active part in that aggression, too. A number of ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary organisations recently held a "press-conference" with the blessing of the local authorities in Iran. They were praising the Iranian authorities in every way for the aid rendered to them and expressed satisfaction with the fact that Iran continues refusing to take part in the talks on the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan which are held through personal representative of the United Nations Secretary General Diego Cordovez.

A slanderous anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign is being whipped up in Tehran, Vladimir Skosyrev writes. But this hullabaloo cannot conceal the fact that the ruling regime sends Afghans that were caught in its meshes to perpetrate brigandage in their native country. In this connection it is hardly surprising that riots break out quite often at the camps where Afghans live. An example of this are clashes in meshed where "guards of the Islamic revolution: killed ten and wounded some 100 Afghans.

They in Tehran turn a deaf ear to peaceful initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that are permeated with goodwill. They in Tehran still have an illusion that the people's system in Afghanistan can be overthrown. It is not accidental that the volumes of military and financial aid to the counter-revolutionaries are growing, while some religious leaders and representatives of the authorities play host to leaders of counter-revolutionaries.

What is the motiviation for this stand, the article asks. The revolution which swept away the shah's tyranny six years ago was held under anti-imperialist slogans. It should be noted first of all that not one of the social-economic tasks placed on the order of the day by the tempestuous events of 1979 has been solved. The ruling circle hinder democratic transformations, social reforms for which the masses hoped when they took part in the revolution. In these conditions the stirring up of the anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan hullabaloo on which certain forces in Iran are banking, the interference in the affairs of the sovereign Afghan state cannot be assessed in any other way than as the wish to play down domestic contradictions, to distract the attention of the masses from the tasks of anti-imperialist struggle.

The export of the "Islamic revolution" to other countries is openly proclaimed in Tehran. Some persons would like to implant their own orders in neighbouring Afghanistan, which put an end to the oppression by feudals and is rebuilding life on truly democratic foundations.

PRAVDA CITED ON AMMAN ACCORDS, KHALAF, HABASH VISIT

AU200910 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today reaffirmed its rejection of February's Jordanian-Palestinian accord by carrying a highly critical commentary from the Palestinian Communist Party in PRAVDA at the end of a visit by a close side of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The article, by a member of the Palestinian Communist Party's Politburo, accused the Palestine Liberation Organisation of being "a prisoner of its relations with certain rightwing Arab regimes."

Across seven columns, the author argued that the accord signed in Amman was evidence of the "illusions" harbored by certain Palestinian leaders, who expected benevolence from the United States, while in reality Washington was proposing nothing other than "separate solutions" on the lines of the Camp David accords.

Specialists said the article entirely reflected the Kremlin's standpoint without formally committing it.

The article coincided with the end of the visit of Abu Iyad Salah Khalap, a close aid to Mr 'Arafat.

The visit was not reported by the Soviet media and it has been impossible to discover with whom he had talks.

The press also failed to announce the Moscow visit of George Habash, leader of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who arrived yesterday according to a communique distributed in Damascus.

Diplomats believe that before leaving both Palestinian leaders will have met Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Department and the leading Soviet expert on Middle East affairs.

Traditionally the Kremlin rejects any initiatives which are not compatible with its plan for an international conference on the Middle East.

TASS news agency thus dismissed the Amman accord on the grounds that it aimed to deprive an international conference of any sense and to turn it into a forum, where the different parties would accept agreements on the basis of separate accords.

But the Soviet Union has nevertheless been careful to preserve a balance in its criticism so as not to alienate Mr. 'Arafat's organisation.

UN PALESTINE COMMITTEE VISIT USSR 11-17 AUG

LD171001 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 17 TASS -- A delegation of the U.N. committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people stayed in the Soviet Union from August 11 to 17 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation was led by Mohammad Farid Zarif, deputy chairman of the Committee, permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations.

The delegation was received by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and had conversations in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The U.N. committee's delegation made a trip to Kiev and were received in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

During the visit the delgation informed the Soviet side of the U.N. committee's activities aimed at enlisting international support for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and assistance to the implementation of the U.N. resolutions on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East.

It was emphasized during the conversations that Israel's expansionist course, which is being pursued with U.S. backing, against Arab states and peoples and first of all against the Arab people of Palestine is the main roadblock to a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's consistent and principled policy in matters aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people's courageous struggle for their legitimate national rights and for the establishment of an independent state. It was stressed that an all-embracing Middle East settlement can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organizaton (PLO), within the framework of a specially convened international Middle East peace conference.

The guests from the U.N. committee got acquainted with the many-faceted activities of Soviet public organizations in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of the inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in accordance with the existing U.N. resolutions.

The Soviet side expressed support for U.N. efforts in the cause of a just settlement in the Middle East and emphasized the intention to continue to render assistance to the activities of the U.N. committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The delegation highly appreciated the constructive character of the USSR's Middle East policy and its contribution to the cause of a just solution to the Palestinian problem and to the elimination of the explosive situation in the Middle East.

Holds Press Conference

PM201256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference Held"]

[Text] A delegation from the UN Committee for the Implementation of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People held a press conference in Moscow 14 August at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of Asia and Africa.

Mohammad Farid Zarif, deputy chairman of the committee and Afghan permanent representative at the United Nations, stressed that currently the committee's main aim is to mobilize forces in support of convening an international conference on the Near East under UN auspices. Committee members, he said, are visiting the capitals of the Security Council states to hold consultations on ways to promote the speediest implementation of this task.

M.F. Zarif stated that the meetings and talks in Moscow demonstrated once again the Soviet Union's sincere interest in a just and comprehensive settlement of the region's problems. The USSR invariably supports all measures aimed at stabilizing the situation in the Near East, putting forward useful and constructive proposals.

Zuhdi Labib al-Tarazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, noted that the desire of the socialist countries and most Security Council members to remove the explosive situation in the region contrasts with the negativist stance of the United States, which traditionally resorts to the veto tactic when it is a question of resolutions whose execution would ensure the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine: the return to their motherland, self-determination, and the creation of an independent state.

LINK BETWEEN MURPHY TRIP, BEIRUT BLASTS SUGGESTED

LD201337 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabeyev writes:

Eastern and western sectors of Beirut are being again shaken by explosions of shells and mines, rockets and dynamite-stuffed cars. Competent Lebanese statesmen, politicians, public and religious leaders unanimously call for an end of insanity taking the lives of hundreds of innocent residents of the Lebanese capital. But every passing day brings in reports on new and, it would seem, senseless acts of bloody terror.

Are these acts senseless? Yes, undoubtedly, if one considers these acts from the viewpoint of Lebanese national interests, from the viewpoint of any Lebanese who cherishes freedom, independence and territorial integrity of his motherland. But these acts are by no means devoid of meaning for those who seek to destroy Lebanon as an independent and single Arab state, to split it into separate cantons and doom to bondage.

Exactly those aims Israel set to itself with regard to Lebanon, when hitting a strike on it in 1982. Exactly those aims underlied the "peace agreement" with Israel which Washington and Tel Aviv imposed upon Beirut by force a year later. That "agreement," turned down by Lebanese patriots, was annulled by the Lebanese Government.

They are now trying to further what they failed to get through aggression and military-political blackmail, and are thwarting the process of national concord and kindling the civil war in the country using all possible means.

There can be no doubt that Israel which directs actions of rabid terrorists, bears direct responsibility for the killings of Lebanese civilians. This is noted most definitely by the Lebanese press, representatives of different Lebanese communities. But one cannot fail to note the fact that the latest outburst of terror in Beirut coincided with the Middle East trip of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

The White House, believing that the Amman agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and the early-August conference of a number of Arab countries in Casablanca facilitate to Washington and Tel Aviv realisation of their anti-Arab designs, sent to the Middle East its emissary for a "delicate mission": to prepare ground for a new separate deal in the Camp David spirit.

Wasn't the purpose of the explosions in Beirut to divert the attention of the Arab and world public from the new outburst of the U.S. conspiracy activity?

YAZKULIYEV RECEIVES IRAQI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

PM201107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 16 August, B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received an Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah.

There was a friendly conversation in which Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal participated.

Vasilyev, Delegation Meet

JN161540 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1502 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug (INA) -- Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud held a meeting here today with [Name indistinct], chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers. They reviewed aspects of future Iraqi-Soviet cooperation in the fields of economy and trade and ways to develop this cooperation.

Earlier today, Mahmud met with Mr Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources. They discussed ways to increase bilateral cooperation in the field of irrigation and land reclamation.

The irrigation minister is leading the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, which is visiting Moscow to participate in the days of Soviet-Iraqi friendship.

Tashkent Hosts Friendship Days

GF201408 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet-Iraq friendship days began in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, on 19 August. An Iraqi delegation headed by Minister of Irrigation 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah has arrived in Tashkent to participate in the friendship days. [words indistinct] communal figures and performers of the popular ensemble of Basra City are among the members of the visiting delegation. 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, Iraq's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, is also participating in the friendship days in Tashkent.

On their first day in Tashkent, the Iraqi guests placed bouquets at Vladimir Lenin's monument and rose wreaths at the unknown soldier monument. They also held talks with the aktivs of the Uzbek branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [sentence indistinct]

A jubilant ceremony was held to inaugurate the Soviet-Iraq friendship days in the Uzbek SSR. Comrade Dzhurabekov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and other speakers detailed the contribution Uzbekistan was making toward the developing cooperation between the two countries. They also stressed that the holding of such contacts contributes toward further consolidating solidarity among peoples and toward enhancing the effort made to strengthen world peace.

TASS REPORTS RSA EXPLOSIVE SITUATION CONTINUES

LD210615 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Harare, August 21 TASS -- Police of the racist regime of Pretoria have staged a massacre of the participants in a funeral procession in Bethal, 100 km southeast of Johannesburg. The police opened fire on unarmed people who gathered in the graveyard to pay last respects to a black teenager who had been killed last week. Teargas grenades were hurled at the procession. Some people were injured.

Barricades sprang up around the graveyard in reply to the police reprisal. An explosive situation is keeping on around Johannesburg, Capetown and other large centres of the Republic of South Africa. Big army and police forces have been brought to those centres. In the streets there are armoured cars and police patrols with dogs. Indiscriminate searches and arrests are being made everywhere.

ANGOLAN AIDE CITED ON MOSCOW TALKS, TIES

PM201105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Angola-USSR: Broadening Relations"]

[Text] Luanda, 16 Aug -- Our consultations in Moscow took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, said A. Van Dunem, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of external affairs. Speaking to journalists at the capital's airport, he pointed out that the visit to the USSR took place within the framework of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

The head of the Angolan diplomatic department noted that during the Soviet-Angolan consultations there was a discussion of topical problems of the international situation, in particular the situation in southern Africa, questions of the struggle for peace and disarmanent, and the status of bilateral relations between the USSR and Angola.

USSR, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM201111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The foreign ministries of the USSR and Sao Tome and Principe have exchanged congratulations telegrams marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegrams express confidence that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sao Tome and Principe will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

GORBACHEV ENDS VACATION, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD201712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, returned to Moscow today after completing a period of rest [posle zaversheniya otdykha].

AFP: GEORGIAN HIGH-LEVEL PARTY OFFICIAL OUSTED

AU201329 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 20 (AFP) -- A top Communist Party official in the Soviet Republic of Georgia has been sacked because of "inadequacies" in his work, an official statement said today.

Soliko Khabeishvili was removed from his posts as secretary of the Georgian Communist Party's Central Committee and Politburo member at an August 17 plenary session of the party, a communique published in the local ZARYA VOSTOKA (Eastern Dawn) newspaper said.

His replacement was named as Givi Anchabadze, who has been a deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers since September 1983.

The communique gave no details of the alleged failures of Mr. Khabeishvili, who also supervised the Georgian industrial sector.

Several ranking Soviet Communist Party officials at both regional and national levels have been dismissed since Mikhail Gorbachev took office in March of this year.

KARSHI-LENINGRAD PASSENGER FLIGHT CRASHES

WA211000 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 1

["From the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR" -- PRAVDA VOSTOKA headline]

[Text] On 10 July 1985, there was an aviation disaster involving a passenger plane on a Karshi-Ufa-Leningrad flight. The passengers and crew perished.

The causes [of the crash] are being investigated by a special commission.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR express their deep sympathy to the relatives and friends of the victims.

IZVESTIYA HAILS REGULATING PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS

PM201054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA special correspondents G. Gukasov and V. Tolstov report under the rubric "Attention: Experience": "...and Other Interested Parties; Why the Temptation of Private Earnings Ceased To Influence Machine Operators at the TV Workshop of the 'Alektron' Association in Tallinn"]

[Text] Moscow-Tallinn -- From time to time a modest piece of paper bearing the phrase: "Anyone wanting ventilation panes fitted please give apartment number" appears in our doorway. A space for entering your number has been prudently left on the piece of paper.

The unknown benefactor's proposal is worth considering. Modern apartment windows do not have ventilation panes; instead the whole window opens, which is very inconvenient, especially in winter. However, the piece of paper soon disappeared. It had probably been torn off by our janitor. A week later it reappeared. When the janitor removed this one too, there was a 3-week pause and then the homemade announcement reappeared in the same place, now offering door insulation.

Finally, I recently removed a similar piece of paper from my mailbox. It was the same unknown well-wisher offering to install a range of apparatus for physical fitness exercises in the apartment. If you agreed, you had only to chalk a cross on your mailbox. A piece of chalk had been left on a ledge in the wall for that purpose.

The services were right there on offer. You only had to ask and pay for them. But, alas, it was not the consumer services sector that was showing enterprise and attention. It was the work of a private operator [levak].

This is not a simple phenomenon; you cannot paint it in just one color, whether black or white. Naturally, these operators do not send reports on their work to the Central Statistical Administration, but nonetheless it is possible to estimate the scale of their activities more or less accurately. It is not only studied by personnel of the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation department, it interests economists, sociologists, and leaders of the consumer services. Thus, by providing services to the population, private services earn, in the specialists' opinion R5-6 billion per year, which is unregistered by any statistics or financial organs. This is generally comparable to what the state system of consumer service enterprises earns for its work. One way or another this army "comprises" between 17 and 20 million workers. This does not mean, of course, that they are not employed somewhere in basic production.

Out of all the consumer services obtained by the urban population, "handicraft shops" account for one-half of all footwear repairs, 45 percent of apartment repairs, 40 percent of car repairs, and 30 percent of repairs to complex domestic equipment. In rural areas, where consumer services are poorly developed, private services account for up to 80 percent of shoemaking, footwear repairs, and repairs to housing, furniture, and leisure goods.

How should we convinced proponents of social planned production view the rapid growth in cottage [kustarnyy] services? By banning them? Using private cars to carry passengers for a fare is already prohibited, for instance. For this the "cabbies" are supposed to be banned [from driving] for a year and to be fined R30.

But private operators carry passengers just the same, and their activities in newly built apartment blocks are sanctioned by no one. Yet even so, the private operators continue their activities, and how!

Yes, numerous bans on private services have been issued, but they operate poorly. Is this not because they are out of touch with the real situation? Who, for instance, is going to implement these bans if there are millions of private operators? It would be necessary to have thousands of control workers to investigate them. Is this realistic? Then assuming that we do eradicate private craftsmen, what will we be left with in their place? Our same old cumbersome consumer services?

In the services market unsatisfied demand from the population is estimated at R5.5 billion per year, even taking into account the "help" of the cottage workers. For the consumer, this large but somewhat abstract figure, from an economic report means waiting lines at reception centers, backlogged schedules for meeting orders, the impossibility of repairing a television set, building a summerhouse, or finding a baby-sitter, and a host of other everyday difficulties that lower the standard and quality of our lives.

An additional 4 million workers, R5 billion in capital investment, and another R5 billion in material resources would have to be put into consumer services right now (unless, of course, their current procedures are altered) in order to meet market demand for services. This would take a lot of time, of which there is none to spare. The consumer services sector already owes the people a considerable amount and cannot even settle past accounts, and billions of rubles do not just lie around at the roadside waiting to be picked up.

But is it not possible to make do with the means and efforts of the consumer services as they now stand without additional billions of rubles and millions of workers? An experiment quietly initiated at the start of the year by the Estonian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services has shown what immense reserves there are in the services sphere and that it is capable of accomplishing a great deal. The aim of the experiment, as formulated by the Estonian comrades, is to provide incentives for highly productive labor, initiative, and enterprise in consumer services.

This spring the "Elektron" radio and television repair association in Tallinn leased one of its workshops, equipment included, to a team of machine operators. It was stated: You can earn as much as you are able, but you will pay for everything yourselves; premises, equipment, spares, light, water, and cleaning. There is a firm plan per machine operator of R650-680 per month depending on qualifications. This sum is to be handed over to the association's accounts department. Earnings over and above this 70 percent will go to the machine operators. What you can save is yours, but if you overspend it comes out of your own pockets. All this can be described in a single phrase: financial autonomy.

Before, the "Elektron" association used to be mainly a provider to its workshop, but now it receives outside earnings as well. The team, on the other hand, used to receive its wages from the accountant's office but now the team leader opens his strongbox, where the daily earnings are kept, and each man signs for his wages.

We recall a phrase of Nikolay Vasilyevich Orekhov, team leader of the workshop. When he talked about his "firm," we asked what the team council discusses and what its rules are. "The council determines who will be paid what," the team leader answered. "And in general, it decides how to keep working without going bankrupt...." At these words even V. Rink, director general of "Elektron" and a very serious person, could not restrain from smiling.

The team's concern "not to go bankrupt" produced curious changes in the No 1 workshop. Previously, televisions took approximately 2 weeks to be repaired, and now even the biggest sets take only 3 days. In the evening, customers can often pick up sets they left the same morning. The calculation is direct: The more the team manages to do per day, the more it earns. It is very rare for sets to be returned for further repairs, since it is unprofitable for the team to work badly -- it pays to correct shoddy work.

Before, the workshop would often put up a sign saying "cleaner wanted" on the door. Now it does not need one. It seems that by themselves, 15 men are capable of keeping the premises clean, so there is no need to spend money on paying a cleaner. There has been a reduction in the consumption of energy and spare parts; saving has become profitable.

The team removed the former order receptionist from his job becasue he was rude and scared the customers away. They abandoned using an accountant since the team leader himself became skilled in bookkeeping and keeps all the workshop's books in good order. He calculates the wages himself, using the coefficient of labor input. The team has opened an account at a savings bank and keeps its earnings there.

The team has taken on a second driver and they have decided to rent another truck from the association since two trucks will bring in more orders. The council calculated that it was to their advantage. The point is that the team is now looking for customers itself, and not just in the city. The machine operators travel around suburban dacha settlements and inquire whether anyone needs to have faulty radio equipment repaired. It is more advantageous to work honestly, thus nobody shortchanges the customer.

Well, what exactly is the advantage -- "how much do they make a month," as a master of underground services would say? At the moment, machine operators are earning up to R400, and the receptionist, who he is also the team leader and the bookkeeper, currently earns R250 for performing more than one job. We stress, at the moment. The team, having gotten a taste for independent economic activity, is persistently seeking to expand its business. In particular, it has asked the association to allow it to repair video recorders and other equipment.

Here is something else that should be noted. At the "Elektron" association, relations of administrative subordination between workers and management are changing to relations of businesslike cooperation. You need only chat with the team leader or the machine operators of workshop No 1 to realize that you are talking to the genuine masters of their production unit. The financial autonomy contract has not only economic, but also moral consequences. However, this is a separate, large topic and we will return to it sometime later.

"This economic experiment places the main emphasis on the extensive dissemination of contract principles," R. Merisalu, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, says. "Party organizations, local soviets, and consumer services enterprises are conducting great work to involve an increasing number of people in the system of both team and individual contract relations. Rewards for labor depend wholly on its quantity and quality. This requires the entire services sphere to address the population's needs and earn money by reacting flexibly and swiftly to increasing demand. The labor productivity of everyone working on a contractual basis has increased by at least 10-15 percent, whereas it has increased on the average by roughly 4.5 percent throughout the sector in the republic. Another important point is that there is a reorientation of economic thinking underway among all workers in the sector. Material rewards have been made directly contingent on the efficiency and end results of labor."

Well, what about cottage services?, you may ask. Has the Tallinn experiment eradicated them? In part, yes, because a considerable number of professional consumer service workers have now given up cottage services.

How, for instance, is one to assess the fact that during inspections of hairdressers' work their earnings sometimes double? This means that the masters make money on the side at their workplace during worktime -- that is the only explanation. As for N. Orekhov's team, if any of the television repairmen were previously involved in these operations they have now given them up. Why? Financial autonomy eradicates that kind of extra earnings. The Tallinn experiment has proved that. Incidentally, hairdressers there have also been included in the experiment.

But what about the private operator who is an engineer by day and a knife sharpener or cabby in a Zhiguli by night? Workers at the Estonian Ministry of Consumer Services propose giving such people the right to control their activities; the right to have it controlled, not banned. Private operators want to make money. So let them! Consumer services enterprises can conclude contracts with them and give them the appropriate permission or license (whatever you want to call it) to carry out a certain service on condition that they pay a strictly established tax. Masters of private services will be transformed into consumer services craftsmen with the right to hold more than one post, but also with definite obligations to the customer and the state enterprise. Let him engage in individual labor activity, which is legitimized in our country under Article 17 of the Constitution. And let private craftsmen and financially autonomous teams compete quite legally. The customer and the state will both benefit.

The Estonian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services, advocating sectorial control over unrestricted illegal services, is prepared to tackle this matter in the course of its experiment.

BRIEFS

ARTIC OIL RIG OPERATIONAL -- Moscow, 20 Aug TASS -- The Shelf-4 drilling rig recently began operation in the Barents Sea, and is the first Soviet platform for the prospecting of oil and gas in the Arctic. The rig was delivered to a spot near Kolguyev Island by three tugs after thorough tests in the Baltic. Final positioning was delayed by more than a month by ice conditions, but finally eight 20-ton anchors fixed the rig over 120 meters of water. The Shelf-4 was built at Vyborg shipyards, and is a semi-submersible rig designed to work in depths of up to 200 meters. The maximum well depth it can sink is six km. Three areas have been found in the southwest of the Barents Sea which are promising for oil and gas. Despite Standard Oil's expensive "dry hole" off Alaska, Soviet specialists are optimistic about the Barents Sea drilling. Ostap Sheremeta, in charge of oil and gas prospecting in the Arctic, expressed confidence in the rig and its 8-man crew. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0416 GMT 20 Aug 85 LD]

AZERBAIJAN OIL TANKER -- A new tanker named after Soviet hero (?Uliana Gromova) has joined the tanker fleet of the Caspian Maritime Administration. The vessel, built by the Volgograd dockyard workers, can carry 4,600 tons of oil. One of the important aspects of the new tanker is that it does not submerge too far in water, and as such, it can operate on the internal waterways. With a view to preventing it from polluting the water, the vessel's loading compartments are detached from the ballast section. [Excerpt] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 18 Aug 85 GF]

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER GRAIN

PM201400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Sow Winter Crops at Best Times"]

[Text] The combines have not yet left the fields, but on neighboring land plowing and sowing units are appearing. It is time for the mass sowing of winter crops. This year more than 40 million hectares are being sown to these crops.

Vigorous measures are being taken in the country to accelerate the intensification of grain production. Many machines with better technological features have appeared in the countryside, and the output of more effective fertilizers and plant protection agents is being stepped up. This is helping to improve efficiency in grain farming and crop farming standards as a whole. Intensive techniques are producing weighty returns.

Success, as a rule, is gained by those collectives making effective use of internal reserves, using a scientifically substantiated crop farming system, and strictly observing technological discipline. Although such management methods are within the reach of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, many of them permit considerable failures. For instance, in certain areas allocated funds are not used comprehensively and are dissipated, and machine operators and specialists are not sufficiently clearly aware of the demands of intensive techniques. Hence the techniques do not produce the proper returns. This should be a serious lesson for agronomists. They have no right to forget that the switching of grain farming to the path of intensive development is inconceivable without their creative quest, the constant improvement of agricultural equipment, and the eradication of the causes hindering the growth of plowland fertility.

Particular demands are made on rayon agro-industrial association leaders and specialists. Can they tolerate the fact that neighboring farms, under identical conditions, obtain different yields? These differences are sometimes as much as dozens of quintals of grain per hectare. What does this show? First and foremost it shows that laggard farms do not observe agrotechnical methods, violate the sequence of crops in crop rotations, do not use progressive techniques, and do not properly organize the protection of plants from weeds, pests, and disease. What is necessary now, during the fall sowing period, is to eradicate these failings and shortcomings and more rapidly assimilate front-ranking experience.

The country's farms have everything necessary to make the first year of the new 5-year plan a year of high yields. It is important -- as envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to increase grain production in 1986 -- to assign land to be cultivated using intensive techniques to front-ranking teams and links working on collective contracts and allocate the necessary equipment to them. The soil must be prepared without delay and to high standards, fertilizers must be applied for the programmed yields, and seeds of the best regionalized varieties must be sown at the optimum times.

However, there are still many farms lagging behind with soil and seed preparation, where the fallow land is overgrown with weeds, and where the land is getting scanty doses of nutrients. While, for instance, good seeds have already been prepared in Donetsk and Rostov Oblasts, little high-quality seed material has been laid in in the Dagestan ASSR and Kalinin, Kirov, and Sumy Oblasts. Certain farms in Gorkiy, Yaroslavl, and a number of other oblasts are lagging behind with the preparation of the soil for winter crops. Local party, soviet, and economic organs must monitor this work and make stricter demands on those entrusted with such an important matter.

This fall the area sown to winter crops to be cultivated according to intensive techniques will be considerably expanded. Their yields must increase. Party committees and rural Communists are called upon to explain to labor collectives that achieving the set goals and cultivating grain crops in the new way are the main direction for improving stability and increasing the production of high-quality grain. It is expedient to concentrate these crops in regions and farms that will ensure the highest increase in output. On the basis of the adopted volumes for the introduction of intensive techniques it is necessary to establish the size of additional grain harvests in advance for oblasts, krays, and republics, bearing in mind that the expenditure on intensification must be fully recouped by the harvest.

Industrial enterprises delivering machines and equipment to the countryside must make their contribution to the implementation of what has been planned. Rural working people are pinning great hopes on the help of workers in the chemical industry. The more successfully they cope with the production of fertilizers and preparations, the more confident crop farmers will be that they will obtain the programmed yields.

Yields from winter fields will be considerably higher if the Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences help kolkhozes and sovkhozes to assimilate intensive techniques and prepare equipment and seeds more rapidly and ensure that the sowing is carried out successfully. The responsibility of kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and agro-industrial association leaders and specialists for the intensification of grain farming must be increased, the effective utilization of fertilizers and other resources must be organized, and it must be ensured that each farm carries out the plans for the production and procurement of high-quality grain and creates carryover seed stocks. At the same time it is necessary to establish moral and material incentive measures for grain farmers making it possible to sharply increase their labor productivity and develop their desire for economies and thrift.

Marking the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- the year of the 27th CPSU Congress -- with high returns from the grainfields and gratifying the motherland with a good harvest is the honorable task of party committees, agro-industrial associations, and all rural working people. Successfully resolving it means creating a firm basis for further developing grain farming and implementing the country's food program.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE OFFICIAL ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

LD201551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] As you know, comrades, the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the further development of biology and biotechnology. It defines major measures for speeding up the development of these very important scientific directions. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin [VASKHNIL] speaks at our request about the way they are being introduced into agriculture:

[Begin recording] [Nikonov] Major qualitative changes are taking place in our country's national economy. Its development is being put onto a consistently intensive track. Under these conditions the role of science is of extreme importance, because the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is linked with scientific developments. This is something that was stated very convincingly and in great detail at the conference of our party's Central Committee that took place at the beginning of June.

[Unidentified interviewer] That was the conference on questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress?

[Nikonov] Yes, yes. In order to carry out these tasks, however, scientific effort must become more intensive and its efforts concentrated on the priority directions. In agricultural science, as in science in general, one of the priority directions is information science [informatika] and also biotechnology. Questions of biotechnology are being worked out in the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- fundamental questions. Agricultural science receives these developments, methods, and ideas, and its duty is, on the basis of these methods, to speed up the creation of improved means of production, that is to say strains, hybrids, breeds, and other means. I would like to give a few examples. Biotechnological methods are being extended primarily to the selection of plants and animals, and the first strains and hybrids of agricultural plants are already making their appearance on the basis of genetic engineering: For example, the phytophthora-resistant strains of potatoes.

[Interviewer] That is the dangerous disease that affects one-third of the harvest?

[Nikonov] Yes, it can destroy up to 30 percent of the harvest. This is a very topical issue, and a very important one. This kind of work is being carried out in the All-Russian Institute for Potato Farming. There already are strains of barley that have been created in the All-Union Plant-Breeding and Genetics Institute of our academy...

[Interviewer] That is in Odessa?

[Nikonov] Yes, yes, in Odessa: Strains of barley that are also based upon the new methods, that have been created in less time.

[Interviewer] Than normal?

[Nikonov] Yes, than by traditional methods. Their distinguishing features are their disease-resistance and their drought-resistance. Some very interesting work has been started at the fodder institute. The first forms of salt-resistant lucerne have made their appearance there. We have a great deal of saline soil -- there is a total of more than 100 million hectares of saline soil in our country -- and for Central Asia, for the southern part of the country, and for the area adjoining the Volga these forms are very, very important, for they will help to intensify the natural fodder producing land, something in which our country is rich and that is currently used in an extremely extensive way. Very interesting work is being done on the creation of clovers that are resistant to increased soil acidity.

[Interviewer] This refers to the non-Chernozem Zone....

[Nikonov] This refers to the colossal territory of the non-Chernozem Zone of Russia and overall to the country's non-Chernozem Zone.

[Interviewer] The republics of the Soviet Baltic region, Belorussia?

[Nikonov] For these regions clover is the basic fodder crop. One very important direction is that of the work that is linked with the fixing of nitrogen from the atmosphere by crop plants. This is being carried out in the All-Union Microbiology Institute in Leningrad and at other institutes, in particular at Nemchinovka in the Moscow Oblast, at the Institute of the Agriculture of the Central Regions of the non-Chernozem Zone. It has been possible to obtain new strains of tuber bacteria and freely-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have a productivity between five and ten times higher than what we had before. In other words the plants work for themselves.

[Interviewer] Yes, but what about the chemical workers?

[Nikonov] This is very important. One cannot say that there's no need for chemistry; chemistry is a very great thing.

[Interviewer] Yes, I was saying that as a joke.

[Nikonov] However, it has to be reinforced, you cannot place your stake on chemistry alone.

[Interviewer] As far as fertilizer is concerned we say a great deal all the time about mineral fertilizer, and for some reason or other we almost never talk about organic fertilizer. Surely the main, the chief fertilizer for the fields is manure, organic fertilizer?

[Nikonov] Yes, throughout the country as a whole a total of about 1 billion tons of organic fertilizer is now being applied. How is this 1 billion tons used? Some 4.5 tons per hectare is put on pastureland.

[Interviewer] But 60 are needed.

[Nikonov] Yes. In intensive crop-rotations they apply 50 to 60 tons. But what can one do? Clearly one has to mobilize the waste of commercial plant-growing more for this purpose, peat, composts of different kinds. There are places in our country where this piles up and where the environment is polluted, while the fields need organic fertilizer and are waiting but not getting it. So far, however, we have been speaking about plant cultivation. These methods are also very important in livestock farming, too. The method of transplanting embryos is already known and measured.

[Interviewer] This kind of work is being carried out at Pushkin near Leningrad.

[Nikonov] Not only there; most widely of all it is being done near Podolsk in the Moscow Oblast at the All-Union Institute for Livestock Farming; it is being done in the Ukraine; and it is even being done in individual front-ranking farms. This year we will have about 1,000 calves that have been obtained by this method. It makes it possible to obtain embryos with a very high potential productivity from cows that are themselves highly productive.

[Interviewer] It is an accelerated method?

[Nikonov] Yes, yes. One cow -- we have an instance of this -- at the All-Union Livestock Farming Institute, from one productive cow of the Cherno-Pestraya breed, 15 calves were obtained, of which 6...

[Interviewer] In a year?

[Nikonov] Yes, nine in rather more than a year, nine, by means of transplantation. So this method is a very important and promising one, and it is going to be developed. Another thing is important, too. The methods of biotechnology are also effective in veterinary science too. This makes it possible to create vaccines against dangerous diseases. So biotechnology is a new, but a very promising, a very efficient method, I would say, for the intensification of science itself and, through science, for the intensification of production, too. [end recording]

LEADERSHIP BODIES EXAMINE WINTERING RESULTS

LD201632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol have examined the results of the all-union competition for the successful conduct of cattle wintering and for the increase of production and purchase of animal husbandry products in the winter period of 1984-1985. In the resolution adopted on this issue it is noted that the workers of agriculture and of other branches of the country's agro-industrial complex have achieved an increase in production and in sales to the state of meat, milk, and other farm output in the winter period, and an increase in the productivity of cattle and poultry.

Those recognized as winners of the competition and awarded with diplomas of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee are: the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, a number of autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, agricultural rayons, and thousands of collectives on state and collective farms, in inter-farm and other enterprises and organizations. It has been proposed to thoroughly analyze the results of the wintering of livestock that has taken place, and to take urgent measures to eliminate deficiencies that have been allowed to occur.

SIBERIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

LD200344 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 19 August broadcasts a 50-minute program, "Solutions on the Spot," with an unidentified commentator. The commentator introduces Academician Koptyug, chairman of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who reviews scientific developments in Siberia. Koptyug speaks about the importance of the Siberian program in light of the CPSU Central Committee in June on increasing scientific-technical progress and of its most important aspects. In 1984-85 main efforts within the program framework were directed at organizational issues, he says: it was decided on the eve of the 12th 5-Year Plan to use maximum planning in increasing scientific-technical progress. Koptyug then discusses the exhibition which took place on the eve of the scientific conference in Novosibirsk, and the achievements of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [video opens with shots of Siberia, trains, towns, BAM meeting. Koptyug is seen speaking, followed by shots of the exhibition]

The commentator then notes that on 18 July, the exhibition was visited by participants in the all-union conference, including Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Science, and others. He adds that A.G. Granberg, director of the Institute of Economics, introduced the exhibition to Vorotnikov. [Video shows Vorotnikov with Koptyug on his left moving forwards to shake hands with Granberg. Aleksandrov can be seen behind Vorotnikov. Vorotnikov then looks around the exhibition with Koptyug, explaining things to him]

Continuing, the commentator explains that the work of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the development of methods of colliding beams and electronic cooling is one of the significant achievements in the sphere of fundamental research. One of the institute's chief principles is the productive combination of fundamental work with applied work. Work on creation of charged particles accelerators for use in the national economy was begun in 1966 at the institute. During the intervening period the institute has developed and produced a large number of such accelerators with many different modifications.

G.A. Spiridonov, deputy director of the Institute of Nuclear Physics speaks about the need to organize industrial production of such accelerators, which the institute has decided to implement in order to expedite the process. Spiridonov goes on to introduce some of the institute's products, which include different kinds of cable products capable of working at very high temperatures, from 100-200 degrees. There are also various heat-shrinking products, the production of which has been mastered at numerous factories in the USSR, although quantities produced are still small. Such products include heat-shrinkable sleevings for protection of gas and oil pipelines. There is also an artificial leather produced with machinery made by the institute.

Another important aspect of the institute's work, according to the commentator, is the disinfestation of grain by radiation. The advantage of this method over the chemical disinfestation of grain lies in the fact that no harmful substances remain in the grain after irradiation. First, broad-scale experiments using this method were conducted 10 years ago, and now an experimental industrial installation at the Odessa port elevator has already processed more than 1 million tons of grain. [video shows interior of a nuclear physics institute, man looking at what looks like welding work on a screen, Spiridonov speaking at the exhibition]

The commentator then adds that the achievements of science and technology must be brought into use more rapidly. A 'mole' unit was created some time ago but has not been brought into industrial production. A.A. Deribas, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics and head of the design bureau, speaks about the use of this machine and the need to use it more extensively. [video shows Vorotnikov surveying a machine laid in a trench which appears to be burrowing horizontally, Deribas speaking] The program then continues with excerpts from Vorotnikov and Aleksandrov's speeches at the Novosibirsk conference.

According to the commentator, the development of Siberia is taking place chiefly through the development of the oil and gas industries. A united regional program will help to accelerate the rate of development of this enormous kray. The gas industry needs new technology, perfected drilling equipment, and instruments for the extraction of gas at considerable depths. The commentator goes on to note that "now when there is a lag in bringing the Yamburg deposit into operation, scientists and production workers are faced with the question of creating up-to-date drilling technology for large-diameter wells with a yield of 2-3 million tons daily."

He then says that "successes in the coal industry could be more significant. For this it is necessary to increase the rate of reconstruction of operating and construction of new coal mines and open-cast mines, to introduce progressive methods of coal extraction more rapidly".

The commentator then goes on to give an example of underground hydraulic mining, which has been in use for over 20 years in the Kuzbass. Labor productivity is double, capital investments 35-40 percent lower, the cost of the product 15-20 percent lower than at mines using traditional technology: but despite this, he says, hydraulic mining is still not widespread. [video shows earth-moving work, work on an oil installation, operations being carried out on pipes, pipes being transported, hydraulic mining]

The commentator continues: "Hundreds of millions of tons of brown coal in the Kansk-Achinsk Basin lie virtually on the surface. Extracting it is simpler, but nevertheless, extraction of coal is not increasing sufficiently here either. Moreover, matters are made worse by certain difficulties with marketing the coal extracted, because consumers lack the necessary technical preparation. The main consumers of Katek coal are the thermal power stations of Siberia. Recently, Siberia, which has very rich power resources, has been experiencing a shortage of electricity. This is occurring because builders often exceed time limits set for the construction of electric power stations, especially thermal power stations, and for the construction of LEPS.

"Novosibirsk TETS-5, according to all planned calculations, should have given people and enterprises heat and power a long time ago, but in fact, the builders still have quite a long way to go before completion." [video shows site of coal extraction, coal passing along conveyor, construction work, Aeroflot helicopter lowering pylon structure, TETS in Novosibirsk and Omsk, preparation of equipment]

The program returns to the visit by conference participants to the exhibition, where the commentator says they are acquainted with a new type of Siberian winter wheat, Albidum-12 and a new type of winter barley [name indistinct] [video shows Vorotnikov looking at new crop varieties at exhibition] He states that the implementation of the Food Program largely depends on scientists of the Siberian section of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences VASKHNIL. P.L. Goncharov, VASKHNIL academician, chairman of Siberian branch speaks about the work the scientific research institutes are doing to develop methods of farming adapted to the natural and climatic conditions of Siberia.

N.V. Krasnoshchekov, first deputy chairman of the Siberian branch of VASKHNIL then speaks about the need for developing machinery for multipurpose use, which Siberian scientists are now working on. This both economizes on materials consumption and increases the productivity of the machine operator.

The feature then goes on with the commentator profiling a Tomsk Oblast greenhouse state farm and Omsk Oblast rayon's ability to provide for itself through establishing subsidiary farms. [Video shows VASKHNIL figures being interviewed, machinery at work, diagrams of machinery, greenhouse, products produced at subsidiary farms]

The program continues with a conference participant speaking about its aims and what was discussed. Academician Koptyug then brings the program to a close, quoting Gorbachev at the June meeting in the CPSU Central Committee, and talking about the tasks ahead in the development of Siberia and its transfer onto an intensive development track. The commentator sums up with a quote from the 9 August Politburo meeting report on development of West Siberian oil and gas industry.

'COSMOS-1667' BIOLOGICAL SPACE RESEARCH REPORTED

LD192121 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- All the four monkeys, and also rats, fish, insects and amphibians, lifted into space by the Soviet biological satellite "Cosmos-1667", lived well through weightlessness. They were launched into orbit on July 10 and after a week's stay in space were safely returned to earth. Specialists began thoroughly to analyse the results of the experiments conducted on the satellite, launched under an extensive Soviet programme of medical and biological space research.

Before that, the mission of "Cosmos-1514", in December 1983, was quite a success. It was the first satellite to carry monkeys and the principal goal of the experiment conducted by specialists on them was to study the process governing the adaptation of living organisms during the initial period of a space flight. Scientists generally tend to believe that the monkey is a good model for space research as the systems of its organism are close to the human system.

That satellite also carried rats, which produced strong and healthy progeny though most of the pregnancy period passed in weightlessness. That experiment was the first in world practice.

The Soviet Union launched its first biological satellites, which carried dogs, a quarter century ago. The return of the Belka and Strelka dogs to earth yielded valuable material. The launchings of the first and second satellites were the practical beginning of flight testing a spaceship intended for man. The sending of dogs into space made it possible to study the condition of living organisms in weightlessness.

Research on special biological satellites was also valuable. "Cosmos-782", for instance, was used to study the effects of certain factors of a space flight on living organisms. Specialists of the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, France and the USA contributed to the experiment.

SPACE COMPLEX TO TEST SOLAR BATTERIES

LD200521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The flight of the scientific research complex "Salyut-7/Soyuz-t-13/Cosmos-1669" continues. Today's work program for Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Victor Savinykh calls for medical, technical, and geophysical experiments. An experiment to assess the efficiency of the solar batteries will undoubtedly be of interest to the designers of space equipment. The "Salyut-7" station has been in orbit for over 3 years. Its main solar batteries have been functioning throughout this time. Additional panels were installed at later stages in the flight. The purpose of today's research work is to check on the serviceability of solar batteries which have spent different periods of time in the conditions of open space. The cosmonauts will also continue visual observations for the program of environmental studies.

BRIEFS

SOLAR POWER STATION -- A major solar thermal power station will be built in the Soviet Union. It will operate on solar energy and on natural gas at night. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

FAR EAST OBSERVATORY -- Construction of an astronomical tower with a 15 meter diameter cupola has been completed on the territory of the Ussuriysk sun watch station, the most eastern in the country. Now it will be possible here to observe not only the sun but stars, comets, asteroids and other bodies and phenomena of the night sky. Soon astronomers of the Far East Science Center will have at their disposal the latest 400 mm twin astrograph-telescope for studying the sun. With the aid of modern equipment, workers at the Ussuriysk station also intend to make a full study of the approach to earth of the famous Halley's Comet. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

PRAVDA VIEWS RELATION BETWEEN ARMY, PEOPLE

PM201057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General A. Skrylnik and N. Tarasenko under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "The People and the Army"]

[Text] It is with unshakable confidence in the triumph of communist ideals that the Soviet people are marching to greet the 27th Party Congress. Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, they are scaling new heights of creation and implementing the program to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. For the sake of a peaceful life and work and for the security of the USSR, our people are also strengthening the Armed Forces.

1.

The USSR Armed Forces are the creation of the working people liberated by the October Revolution from social and national oppression and now the country's masters. For the first time in history, their triumph gave rise to an army which accumulated within itself the totality of the new society's social relations. Defining the sources of the defense capability of the worker and peasant state, V.I. Lenin highlighted in particular the friendly attitude of the working people toward "the man with the gun." Describing the Red Army, Vladimir Ilich noted: "...This force is not alienated from the people, like the force of the old standing army, but linked with it very closely. In the military respect this force is incomparably more powerful than previous forces; in the revolutionary respect it is irreplaceable". ("Complete Collected Works," vol 34, p 304)

As the Armed Forces of the working people who have come to power, they differ fundamentally in essence and social function from the capitalist countries' armies and navies, which the apologists of the bourgeoisie vainly try to present as "classless," as allegedly representing "general national interests." In reality imperialism, with its antagonistic contradictions, reveals in the extreme the true nature of its armed forces as the bulwark and defender of the exploiting classes, as a tool of external aggression, and a means of suppressing the working people's actions for their rights. This class nature and antipopular, reactionary essense of the imperialist armies was manifested particularly in the actions of Hitler's Wehrmacht during World War II. In the postwar period, it shows in U.S. attempts to suppress the national liberation, democratic movements in various parts of the world, interventions in Vietnam, Lebanon, and Grenada, and the escalation of aggression and buildup of armed subversion against Sandinist Nicaragua.

As a counterweight to the capitalist armed forces, the armies of the land of the Soviets and the fraternal socialist states defend the interests of their peoples building a new society. There are no fundamental differences between them, although the specific paths of their formation and use have particular features and depend on the historical situation which takes shape in a particular country during revolutionary transformations. The emergence of new armies is conditioned by the objective laws of the class struggle in the international arena and under the conditions of the establishment and consolidation of the power of the working class, the power of the working people.

The victory of the socialist revolution in our country and the distribution of class forces in the world at that time determined the features and functions of the Soviet Armed Forces. As is well known, in the period before October the Bolsheviks were oriented toward forming a nationwide militia -- the mass arming of the working people.

But the fierce resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes and the hostility of the capitalist encirclement with its technically well-equipped troops demanded that the military question be posed and resolved in a new way. Historical experience showed that the working people can defend the revolution and strengthen their power only if there is a standing professional [kadrovaya] army, strictly disciplined and well armed.

In creating such an army, the party proceeded from V.I. Lenin's instruction that "the dominant class, the proletariat, if it wants to rule and is to rule, must prove it by its military organization." (vol 38, p 139) Incorporationg Lenin's principles of military building, our army has loyally served and continues to serve the working people. Its socialist essence is determined primarily by the interests of the working class, whose ideal is communism. In the period of transition to socialism, when vestiges of the exploiting classes still remained, the Red Army, manned on the basis of the class-proletarian principle, consisted, as a rule, only of working people. The honorable right to defend the gains of the revolution with weapons in their hands was granted to workers and peasants, who did not exploit other people's labor.

Society's advance from one historical stage to another and the qualitative changes in its political system, social and class structure, and national relations caused the USSR Armed Forces to be transformed from an organ of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into an organ of the state of all the people. When they became the armed forces of the whole people both in terms of function and social competition, they did not lose their class nature. Representing today the unified Soviet people rallied on the basis of the ideals of the working class, the army continues to express its interests as the leading force of both creation and military building.

The class nature of the Army of the state of all the people is now clearly manifested in its historical function. With socialism's emergence from the framework of one country, the international mission of the USSR Armed Forces has expanded and deepened. The loyal guards of their people's constructive labor, together with the fraternal armies they safeguard the security of the entire socialist community. Within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Army and Navy, as our friends acknowledge, occupy an honorable place and are the uniting center because they possess the greatest strike power and richest combat experience. They have rendered assistance to many peoples in liberation from the yoke of fascism and the creation of conditions for building a new society. In the present international situation the USSR Armed Forces are a powerful means of curbing the aggressive forces, preventing a thermonuclear war, and preserving peace.

2.

The very nature and organization of the USSR Armed Forces reflect, as in a mirror, the humane essence of the socialist social and state system. The party leads military building in the spirit of general Soviet building, with the active participation of the people's masses.

The unified national economic complex serves as the material base of the links between the labor and military collectives. Its improvement and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are determined, as the recent CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of scientific-technical progress noted, not only by our internal requirements but also by external circumstances; by the need to ensure that, in the face of imperialism's aggressive policy and threats, it is not allowed to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. An exceptionally important historical gain of our people is the attainment of military-strategic equilibrium with the NATO states. This parity curbs imperialism's aggressive appetites.

Thanks to the major economic transformations, the achievements of science and technology, and the selfless labor of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, the Soviet Army and Navy receive everything to maintain constant combat readiness. In resolving the complex tasks of improving the Armed Forces with regard to the potential of the modern economy, the people demand that their cadres and all personnel persistently study the efficient and skillful utilization of the military-technical potential in the interests of the motherland's reliable defense.

Weapons and hardware are the property of the whole people. Therefore servicemen, like production collectives, treat with care the material means entrusted to them, mount socialist competition, and enhance their military skill. Many initiatives of workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, and technicians in saving fuel and electricity, making thrifty use of resources, and conserving the natural environment are taken up and developed in the Army and Navy.

In qualitatively transforming all branches of the Armed Forces and improving the level of their technical equipment, the party at the same time proceeds from the premise that the significance of what we call the human factor in the combat ability of the Army and the Navy is also increasing in the development of military matters. Being part of the new historic community -- the unified Soviet people -- Army and Navy collectives have acquired its social, internationalist, moral features. The improvement of social relations and the inviolable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia also have a direct effect on strengthening ties between the army and the people. More than half the drafted servicemen have worked previously in industry, transport, or construction, almost one-third in agriculture, and the rest were employees or students.

The rapprochement of the classes and social groups of the developed socialist society and the formation of a classless structure are resulting in the fact that in any military collective it is hard now to distinguish a worker, a kolkhoz member, or a member of the intelligentsia by social activeness, political and cultural development, or general educational level. Fulfilling the unified demands of the Soviet laws, the oath, and the regulations, commanders and privates, chiefs and subordinates build their relations in the spirit of social justice, collectivism, Army and Navy comradeship, and the principles of communist morality. Under modern conditions special significance attaches to strengthening military discipline and enhancing the responsibility of every serviceman for the country's security.

The unified nature of the Soviet Armed Forces is also manifested in the fact that citizens are enlisted to serve in their ranks regardless of race and nationality, religion, education, or social and property status. Every citizen is called upon to fulfill the demand of the USSR Constitution, which defines the defense of the socialist homeland as his sacred duty and as the cause of the entire people.

Soviet power introduced all nations and ethnic groups to the honorable duty of defending the motherland. At the time the USSR was formed, servicemen of non-Russian nationalities, which represented approximately 47 percent of the whole population, for various reasons made up only 25 percent of the army's strength. Representatives of more than 100 nations, nationalities, and national and ethnic groups now serve in its ranks. It is possible to meet soldiers and sailors of 10 or more nationalities in almost every Army and Navy collective.

Soviet Army and Navy servicemen enjoy absolutely all the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the constitution, including the right to elect and be elected to all organs of state power.

At present 55 of their representatives are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 162 are deputies of union republic supreme soviets, 43 are deputies of autonomous republic supreme soviets, and more than 14,000 are deputies of local soviets.

The political system of society is specifically reflected in the structure of the USSR Armed Forces, and this also ensures the constant strengthening of the unity between servicemen's collectives and working people's collectives. Its core and cementing force is the leadership of the Communist Party. V.I. Lenin repeatedly reminded us that the army of the socialist state cannot perform its historical mission without the party's guiding role. Political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and organs of people's control are functioning actively within the units and formations. They link their work organically with the activity of local party and Komsomol committees.

The ideology of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, comprises the foundation of the Army's and Navy's spiritual strength. The servicemen, just like all working people in the country, are enriching their world outlook with the party's innovative ideas, which substantiate the topical problems of the improvement of developed socialism, and are adopting the political, moral, legal, and esthetic norms of the Soviet way of life. Profound understanding of the CPSU's policy and Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland is helping the Army and Navy personnel to find the correct bearings in matters concerning their purpose under present-day conditions. The need to maintain high combat readiness in the USSR Armed Forces is determined by imperialism's militarist and aggressive policy, its designs to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium between Warsaw Pact countries and NATO states, and the threat to cast mankind into the abyss of a new world war.

3.

The USSR Armed Forces are the flesh of the people's flesh. That is why they have not stood and cannot stand apart from the people's creative deeds and accomplishments. Servicemen's collectives are actively participating in the country's political, social, and economic life. The routine life of the Army and the Navy abounds with examples of personnel, without detriment to their service, helping kolkhozes and sovkhozes to gather the harvest or participating in the creation of territorial production complexes (like the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad, for example). Having joined the reserve, many young men make their way to shock labor construction projects, primarily in harsh regions, and set examples of work there.

The unity of the Armed Forces and the people is graphically displayed in the enormous educational importance of military service. Military labor, the strict organization of life according to rules, and the party political work in units and on ships have a beneficial effect on young people. The people rightly speak of their army as a school of courage, industry, and lofty morality.

The correct solution of the problem of continuity in the communist education of growing generations is topical as regards the strengthening of the unity between the Army and the people. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations bear in mind that young men join the Army with already-determined social and moral characteristics that have been formed within the family, at school, and in production work. That is why correspondence with servicemen's relatives and with the party and Komsomol organizations in plants, factories, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions, schools, and DOSAAF organizations has become a sound tradition. Commanders and political organs receive useful information concerning the civic maturity and spiritual character of young people and, bearing this in mind, develop the moral, political, and pyschological qualities needed for the performance of a serviceman's duty.

The unity between the Army and the people is also expressed in the mass military-sponsorship work. There is a steadily growing number of production collectives maintaining close ties with military subunits where former workers and kolkhoz members are serving. The boards of honor in many enterprises display, next to the photographs of the 5-year plan's frontrankers, the photographs of those excelling in combat and political training and of servicemen who have excelled in the performance of their military duty. Working people's delegations visit units and ships. In their turn, the Army and Navy collectives develop ties with plants, factories, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and education establishments.

The significance of military-patriotic and mass-defense work is growing as regards the strengthening of bonds between the people and the Army. An enormous role in the expansion of this work was played by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism; the labor stint by many production collectives in honor of the country's hero-cities held under the slogan "emulating the feat;" the movement to work both for oneself and for those who have given their lives in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and independence; the sports festivals for young people of predraft and draft age; mass competition in technical and paramilitary sports categories; and the communist subbotnik dedicated to the 40th anniversary of victory.

The material and spiritual strength of our country's peoples, displayed during the years of the Great Patriotic War in the unbreakable unity of the rear and the front, is now augmented and focused, as if through a lens, in their constant readiness to defend the motherland. Relying on this strength and drawing lessons from the past, the party attaches particular importance to the enhancement of the class consciousness and self-awareness of young citizens, to their education in a spirit of implacability toward the enemies of the peace and security of peoples, to the enhancement of the impulse to rebuff any aggressor, and to the firm belief in socialism's rightness and invincibility. This is even more important in view of the fact that elements of political naivety have still not been fully overcome by some young people and that instances of slackening of vigilance or pacifist sentiments are encountered.

The more effective the training of young men for service in the Army and Navy and the better they master military work, the higher our defense potential will be. At present the Armed Forces have over 2,000 specialized technical fields (against some 160 during the last war). This gives rise to the imperative need to step up the attention given to military-patriotic education by party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, DOSAAF, and the creative unions. With a view to enhancing its efficiency, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on measures to improve the utilization of club facilities and sports installations provides for the broader organization of clubs for young seamen, airmen, paratroopers, cosmonauts, assault troops, and border guards. It also provides for the more efficient utilization of the Army's and Navy's cultural, educational, and sports facilities in order to train young men of predraft and draft age for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The role of the commanders' corps in controlling troops supplied with a large quantity of complex equipment is now rising sharply. That is why great significance attaches to the improvement of propaganda regarding the social importance of the officer's profession and the guidance of young men graduating from secondary schools toward admission into military schools.

Service in the modern Army makes special requirement toward the study of the Russian language by young men from the national republics. The fluency of recruits from all nationalities in the language of the great people enables them to become masters in military specialized fields more quickly, to raise the standard of contacts between nations, to establish firm comradely relations within the collective, and to maintain close ties with working people in the cities and countryside where units and subunits are stationed.

Like a mighty tree whose roots reach deep into the soil that nourishes it, our Armed Forces draw their might from the people. They are strengthening and developing in close interconnection with the improvement of all spheres of Soviet society's life.

AIR FORCE FIRST DEPUTY COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM161438 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 August 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,400-word V. Lukashin Air Force Day interview with Lieutenant General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, who is idnetified as "first deputy commander in cheif of the USSR Air Force." An editorial introduction describes Korolkov's career as in many ways typical of present-day military leaders. "Higher aviation academy, service in flying units, the Yu. Gagarin Red Banner Air Force Academy, and K. Voroshilov Academy of the General Staff. Korolkov is 49. He has served in aviation for 30 years. During these years he has spent around 3,000 hours in the air.

In the interview Korolkov discusses Soviet airmen's contribution to the WWII victory over Japan, the current hardware available to Air Force personnel, the personal qualities required of present-day airmen, his early interest in and decision to make a career in flying, and the successes being achieved by individual airmen and units in competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

DEPUTY AVIATION COMMANDER NOTES AIR FORCE DAY

PM201520 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation V. Reshetnikov, honored military airman of the USSR and deputy commander of the Air Force, under the rubric "Today Is Soviet Air Force Day": "Winged Fighters"]

[Excerpt] Striking changes have occurred in the entire complexion of Soviet aviation during the 40 years separating those great and unforgettable days of 1945 and our remarkable times. It has already become trite to speak about supersonic speeds, stratospheric altitudes, intercontinental ranges, and the might of missiles. The flying and engineering and technical personnel have also changed. Most of them are people with higher specialized and general education. Our young fliers are armed with remarkable combat traditions.

What are the new features typical of modern combat aviation equipment? Take for example our bombers which, on automatic pilot, are capable of covering vast distances along complex and irregular routes. Flying now at high altitude, now hugging the ground, in clouds or at night, waging a struggle against enemy air defenses and radar and strike facilities, they reach areas of combat operations in order to deliver accurate and irresistible missile strikes against the set targets at a great range, without entering the air defense zone.

Our fighter aviation is also up to standards of the highest modern requirements. Despite its enormous speed, it not only resolves tasks of intercepting the enemy, but also engages in high-speed dogfights. It makes both long-and short-range missile attacks.

Combat helicopters are perhaps the latest aviation weapon. They are by no means fully developed yet, but have already confidently surpassed the speed of most prop-driven aircraft. The combination of high maneuverability, mighty missile weaponry, and radio-electronic countermeasure systems makes the helicopters irreplaceable in the light against troops and equipment on the battlefield.

The equipment is different, the people are different. But from the command centers of aviation regiments and proving grounds I can see the familiar hallmarks of the combat guards of the Great Patriotic War. For example, squadron commander Anatoliy Golubyatnikov, born after the war, was leading his airmen in combat training. The objective was to strike the targets with bombs. The combat aircraft roared overhead. And when the clouds of smoke and dust settled down after the thunder of explosions in the proving ground, we saw through the field glasses the wrecked apron, the destroyed landing strip, and the burning stores.

Here is another example. Senior Lieutenant Pilot Sergey Sokolov, secretary of the squadron party organization, had flown many missions with his comrades-in-arms in Afghanistan. On one occasion he was shot down. You cannot land in the mountains. He had to abandon the aircraft almost at ground level. He came down near a village where there was a dushman base and engaged in an unequal running battle against the insurgents who now surrounded him. The battle raged for 10 unbelievably long minutes. Servey carried on fighting even after he was seriously wounded, and when he started losing his strength he pulled the pin from a hand grenade; but he did not let it out of his weakening hands. Only the helicopters which hastened to the spot with assault troops on board scattered the gang and saved the valiant airman's life...

Military airmen possess specific qualities determined by the particular features of their activity on land and in the air. Each flight in a modern combat aircraft is always a test of moral-political and psychological strength and a test of the flying skill and engineering-technical preparation of the pilot and crew. The life of military aviation in the last few years abounds with examples of courage and heroism.

Loyal sons of their people, the military aviators are always ready, together with all the armed forces, to come to the defense of the socialist fatherland at the party's first call and to perform with honor their patriotic and international duty.